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Tehran Calm Amid Massive Show of Force

By William Claiborne

TEHRAN, Sept. 11 (WP) — The Iranian army broadened its show of force today in the aftermath of bloody anti-government demonstrations, deploying foot patrols in some side streets and in the usually crowded and colorful bazaar, which remains shut.

As if anticipating demonstrations on the third day after at least 100 protesters were killed by rifle and submachine gun fire Friday, army troops with bayonets on their automatic rifles fanned out into some narrow streets off bustling Jaleh Square, and other areas where disturbances have occurred.

Moslem tradition calls for expression of bereavement three and seven days after a death, and authorities were expected to intensify the military presence again Friday — the seventh day.

In many parts of the city, martial law had a benign appearance today, with the usual traffic jams clogging the streets and shoppers crowding the stores in the smog-covered central part of the city.

Tehranians there seemed unaffected by the imposition of seven decrees by Tehran martial law administrators, except for the 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew, which cleared the streets overnight. Under the law, army patrols are authorized to open fire if a curfew violator fails to obey the first command to halt.

No serious incidents were reported today in the capital or the provincial cities.

Anti-Corruption Campaign

The state-owned Iranian radio did not mention the disturbances in many of its news broadcasts, and the pro-government newspapers emphasized promises by Premier Jafar Shari'Emami to launch an anti-corruption campaign and implement "political freedoms and social justice."

As if to underscore the pledge, the government announced that eight persons, including some former government officials, had been arrested under broad anti-corruption provisions of the martial law.

[The Associated Press reported that President Carter took time off from his Middle East summit talks at Camp David, Md., yesterday to telephone the shah. According to a presidential spokesman, Mr. Carter expressed personal support for the shah and said he hoped "the movement toward political liberalization would continue."

[Mr. Carter also "expressed his deep regret over the loss of life and his hope that the violence would soon be ended."



Ronnie Peterson

Race Driver Peterson Dies Of Injuries

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 11 (Reuters) — Ronnie Peterson, 34, the world's second-ranking racing driver this season, died today less than 24 hours after he was dragged from the blazing wreck of his car soon after the start of the Italian Grand Prix.

The Swede, at first believed not badly hurt, fell into a deep coma around dawn.

Peterson, pulled from his blazing car after a 10-car pile-up in yesterday's race, was flown to hospital by helicopter with seven leg fractures.

He was operated on during the night then fell into a coma and died about four hours later.

Details on page 13.

Castro Flying to Ethiopia For Celebration of Revolt

NAIROBI, Sept. 11 (UPI) — Addis Ababa radio said today that Cuban President Fidel Castro, whose government is thought to maintain 30,000 combat troops in Africa, is flying to Ethiopia on his first trip to the continent in more than a year.

The broadcast, monitored in Nairobi, said that Mr. Castro would arrive in Addis Ababa tomorrow to take part in the government's celebrations marking the fourth anniversary of the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie.

The radio also said that Robert Mugabe, a co-leader of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance in Rhodesia, had arrived in Ethiopia to participate in the celebrations. Mr. Mugabe's forces have received extensive training from Cuban advisers.

Vasili Kuznetsov, Soviet first vice president, is leading his government's delegation to the celebration, the radio said.

The Cuban leader visited Africa in the spring of last year, traveling to Somalia, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Angola, which were then recipients of Cuban military aid.

Cuba's determination to commit combat troops in African wars has upset moderate African countries and the Western nations. The policy is often cited as the prime reason for the Carter administration's reluctance to quickly improve relations with Havana, which Mr. Castro has sought.

After Somalia's invasion of Ethiopia's Ogaden region last year, Mr. Castro sent to Ethiopia 17,000 combat soldiers, who were backed by \$1 billion in Soviet military hardware, Western military observers estimate.

Western diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa reported that the Cuban presence in the Ethiopian campaign to take back the region has been reduced to about 12,000 men since Ethiopia's victory in March.

Policy Differences

Although Cuba's relations with Ethiopia are officially cordial and "fraternal," indications of extensive policy differences have emerged in recent months.

In addition to basing troops in Ethiopia, Cuba is thought to maintain 18,000 soldiers in southwest Angola, as well as several hundred advisers and thousands of civilian technicians in a dozen other African nations.

Spain-Cuba Oil Deal

HAVANA, Sept. 11 (Reuters) — Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez left Cuba today after reaching agreements on trade and human rights with Mr. Castro, who has accepted Mr. Suarez's invitation to visit Spain. No date for the visit was given.

Under an accord believed by officials to be the first of its kind, the countries agreed to save shipping costs by having the Soviet Union divert some of its oil supplies intended for Cuba to Spain while Venezuela sends some supplies intended for Spain to Cuba.

Supplies of about 10,000 barrels of oil daily to each country would be involved in the agreement starting next year, Mr. Suarez said.



THE MATCH AT CAMP DAVID — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and a worried-looking Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, play a game of chess during a break at the Camp David, Md., summit meeting on the Middle East. Looking on in the background are, from left to right, Simcha Dinitz, the Israeli ambassador to the United States; Gen. Ephraim Poran, an aide to Mr. Begin; and Dan Patir, the prime minister's press secretary.

Carter Summit Effort Is Reported 'More Intense'

CAMP DAVID, Md., Sept. 15 (AP) — President Carter has begun an "even more intense effort" to bridge differences between Egypt and Israel but "neither optimism nor pessimism is justified at this point," spokesman Jody Powell said today.

The president is trying to refine areas of apparent progress and trying to find compromise approaches in areas where Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin are apart, Mr. Powell said.

The process began yesterday at a 65-minute meeting between Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin. It continued today when Mr.

Carter met for two hours with Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Powell, briefing reporters for the first time in more than 48 hours, said that Mr. Carter had no immediate plans for a three-way meeting with the Egyptian and Israeli leaders.

"Inappropriate" Mr. Powell said it would be inappropriate "to draw the conclusion of a stalemate" from the fact that there has been no three-party summit session since last Thursday. "You are barking up the wrong tree," he said.

He said the discussions were being conducted in a more "detailed fashion."

"It is certainly a more intense effort by the president," Mr. Powell said.

Israeli sources said the talks had moved from the exploratory to the operative stage. President Carter was understood to have made "suggestions" to Mr. Begin at their meeting and presumably did the same today with Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Carter is seeking compromises from both sides to break the Middle East impasse. Mr. Sadat is said to be looking for far more than a framework for negotiations at a lower level after the summit. The Egyptian leader is known to want hard results from the conference. But there was no way of knowing whether Mr. Begin was yielding to his demand

for full withdrawal from lands taken by Israel in the 1967 Six-Day War and for the recognition of Palestinian "rights."

"We need another two or three days to crystallize things," Ezer Weizman, the Israeli defense minister, told an Egyptian reporter yesterday as Mr. Carter guided Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat through a tour of the Civil War battlefield in Gettysburg, Pa.

7 Hours Together So far, Mr. Carter, Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat have met together for a total of seven hours. In separate meetings, Mr. Carter has spent more than 13 hours with Mr. Begin and about one-third less time with Mr. Sadat.

Declares 'Smith Means War'

Nkomo Rules Out Rhodesia All-Party Conference

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 11 (AP) — Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) fighting the regime in Rhodesia, today emphatically ruled out any all-party conference to resolve the country's future.

"The all-party conference is dead," Mr. Nkomo told a news conference called here in reaction to a nationwide address yesterday by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. Zimbabwe is the black nationalist name for Rhodesia.

"Smith means war," Mr. Nkomo declared. "If he means war, we are ready to fight and to remove the regime. That regime is dead."

Mr. Nkomo then said that he wanted to answer the "blatant lie" that his men shot and killed 10 survivors of an Air Rhodesia airliner which crashed near the Zambian border Sept. 3.

Of the 56 aboard, 18 survived the crash. Ten of the survivors were killed on the ground by ZAPU guerrillas, Rhodesia claimed.

Mr. Nkomo reaffirmed that his guerrilla forces shot down the craft — the Rhodesians claimed that it was a ground-to-air, heat-seeking missile which did it — because Rhodesia used its airliners to ferry soldiers and military supplies to the war zones.

"But the Rhodesian claim that we shot survivors is a blatant lie," Mr. Nkomo said. "We are not savages. If our men had been around, they would have assisted survivors. The victims were mainly civilians, but we are not sure that all of them were civilians."

Mr. Nkomo issued a warning to the public against flying aboard Air Rhodesia airliners in the future. "Keep clear of those planes," he said. "Stay away from them. We said they are considered to be military targets."

[An Air Rhodesia spokesman in Salisbury said the airliner incident has had no effect on its traffic, according to Reuters. "We intend to go on flying in exactly the same way despite what Mr. Nkomo says."

"This is the state of things now," Mr. Nkomo said. "This is war. They (the Rhodesians) have chosen it. Having about 40 people killed in a plane isn't pleasant. We are not rejoicing over death, not even those in the airplane."

"But they are killing 30 to 40 of our people a day, under one pretext or another. This is deliberate massacre, genocide if you will, of our people."

"I hope that Ian Smith and his co-perpetrators understand that, after these deliberate massacres, we cannot contemplate working with them. I don't think there will be a place for them in Zimbabwe."

"I can never think of working with them. That we shall defeat them is certain."

In his address Mr. Smith declared a partial mobilization and announced plans to "liquidate" local affiliates of Mr. Nkomo's ZAPU. About 30 of ZAPU's 360 Rhodesia-based officials have been rounded up.

Mr. Smith did not rule out more talks with Mr. Nkomo, but Mr. Nkomo said he was not interested.

"If he says surrender, OK," Mr. Nkomo said, "but I don't think there is anything else to talk about."

Mr. Nkomo denied Mr. Smith's claim in his speech that Mr. Smith was invited to Zambia by President Kenneth Kaunda and Mr. Nkomo. "It's not true," Mr. Nkomo said. "It was at the request of Smith. The essence of the meeting is that Mr. Smith wanted to surrender power to the Patriotic Front."

The Patriotic Front is the umbrella organization under which Mr. Nkomo's ZAPU and Robert

Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union — ZANU — are supposed to coordinate their political and military campaign against the Smith government.

'A Broken Man' Mr. Nkomo operates out of Zambia and Mr. Mugabe has his base in Mozambique.

Mr. Nkomo described Mr. Smith as "a broken man" during his talks. "He was a sick man, a broken man. He admitted that he was finished politically."

Britain Claims Hope LONDON, Sept. 11 (UPI) — Britain and the United States still believe a negotiated settlement can be achieved in Rhodesia and they will continue working for one, the Foreign Office said today.

"The belief of the British and U.S. governments still is that a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia can be achieved and the two governments will continue to work towards a meeting of all the parties," the spokesman said.

Wartime Japan Planned Suicide Defense

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP) — As World War II neared an end, the Japanese planned a huge use of suicide weapons including kamikaze frogmen and human torpedoes in a last-ditch attempt to stop the United States from invading Japan.

In the last months of the war, according to secret documents released by the code-breaking National Security Agency, the Japanese navy trained a force of 800 underwater demolition experts whose mission was to blow themselves up against the bottoms of landing ships as the vessels approached Japanese beaches.

The same documents reveal that the Japanese Navy also recruited as many as 1,000 "human torpedoes" who were trained to sit astride surface-launched torpedoes and pilot them into the hulls of U.S. ships.

In fact, the Kaiten suicide torpedo was used by the Japanese in the last three months of the war and may have been responsible for the sinking of the U.S. destroyer Underhill, lost off Okinawa the night of July 24, 1945.

A cable decoded by the United States three days later mentions

U.S. Documents Show Weapons Included Human Torpedoes

equipped with as many as five of the Kaiten suicide torpedoes, which were launched from the surface with a human pilot strapped to the torpedo's frame.

The Kaiten torpedo was to be Japan's main line of defense against attack from the sea. By the end of July, 1945, as many as 40 suicide bases from which surface ships and submarines could put out with Kaiten torpedoes had been set up along the Japanese coast. By Aug. 9, the day the second atomic bomb fell on Japan, as many as 1,000 human torpedoes were on alert.

By the same date more than 800 frogmen were in training for surprise underwater attacks using a new type of diving suit. The suicide frogmen were to be backups to the human torpedoes.

Meanwhile, the Japanese air force was converting its fighter planes, dive-bombers and torpedo planes to kamikazes. The air force began to fly recruits in kamikaze training planes, guiding them to sea at night by the use of searchlights.

The air force also planned to put skilled fighter pilots in the cockpits of "ancient" biplanes, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Somoza Calls Martial Law to Stop Uprising

MANAGUA, Sept. 11 (AP) — Rebels seeking to oust President Anastasio Somoza battled hand-to-hand today with government troops in downtown Managua as clashes that refugees said killed "dozens of people."

Gen. Somoza invoked martial law in an effort to crush the uprising. Rebels attacked the national guard command post in Managua, 18 miles southeast of Managua, setting off the latest round of fighting. Scattered gunfights were also reported in sections of the capital and Esteli, 65 miles northwest of the capital.

A helicopter strafed the streets as 10 truckloads of guardsmen poured into the city from Managua. The helicopter fired on roads leading into the city before it headed for the central business district, where the fighting was the heaviest.

A decree issued by the presidential press secretary said that all constitutional guarantees were suspended for 30 days in the states of Esteli and Managua.

'It's Civil War' "There is no longer any doubt. It is a civil war," said Alvaro Chamorro Mora, vice president of the anti-Somoza Conservative Party.

"There are dozens of people dead in the morgue and the hospital," said one refugee.

The courthouse in Managua and many private homes were ablaze, witnesses said. A Red Cross spokesman and other authorities said that 36 persons had been killed and more than 100 wounded since the fighting began late Saturday. But one Red Cross official said that the number of casualties "may be much higher once the bodies are recovered." He said that heavy fire prevented Red Cross ambulances and volunteers from retrieving the bodies.

A highly placed unofficial source said that the death toll in Managua alone during the weekend may reach more than 200 and that many more were killed outside the capital.

A Red Cross spokesman described the two cities as being in "a bloody situation."

Military jeeps with heavily armed patrolmen patrolled the streets of the capital and roadblocks were set up at key intersections. Soldiers manned barricades and searched vehicles at all access points leading into the city.

Central Managua Quiet The central area of the city where Gen. Somoza lives and works in his bunker was quiet. Heavily armed troops patrolled the area.

Mr. Chamorro Mora said that the Sandinist guerrillas, named for



Masked youth in Leon, Nicaragua, raises fist in defiance against the regime.

a guerrilla leader killed fighting the U.S. Marines in the 1930s, had launched an offensive throughout the country.

"Casualties among the terrorists were high," said a government spokesman, but it gave no figures.

The Sandinist rebels struck almost simultaneously at five police stations in the Managua area, witnesses said. They also attacked national guard command posts in Leon, Managua, Esteli, Diriamba, Chinandega and Granada. All the attacks began between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. Saturday, launched by guerrillas firing automatic weapons.

In Leon, a witness said that the attack on the guard command post began at 7 p.m. "by guys who were very heavily armed. Almost simultaneously, there were outbursts of shooting and contact bomb explosions in the barrios."

Lebanese Church Group Urges Anti-Syrian Strike

BEIRUT, Sept. 11 (UPI) — A Christian religious group today called for a general strike to press for Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, as Syrian peacekeeping troops battled Christian rightist militiamen for the fourth day.

Rightist officials said that 9 persons had been killed and 200 had been injured since Thursday night. There was no official word of Syrian casualties from the rocket, shell and machine-gun battles in Beirut's southern and eastern neighborhoods.

The group called for a general strike on Wednesday to "make the world listen" to Christian demands for the withdrawal of Syrian forces

from Christian areas, the return of displaced persons to their homes and the nonrenewal of the mandate for the Syrian-dominated 30,000-man Arab League peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The mandate expires in late October.

The call was issued by the Permanent Secretariat of the Lebanese Clergy, a group representing the Maronite League, the Roman Catholic Higher Council, the Greek Orthodox Lebanese League, the Syrian community and the Higher Council of the Syrian Orthodox.

Suburb Battle

The Syrian and Christian forces battled with mortars and machine guns today. Residents in Beirut's southeastern Christian suburb of Ain el-Rummaneh sought shelter in basements, and used mattresses for protection.

President Elias Sarkis called an extraordinary Cabinet session for what a government source termed an "urgent and thorough review" on how the fighting between can be ended.

Israel, which has vowed not to stand for a "Syrian massacre" of the Christians, sent planes over Beirut yesterday for the first time since the start of the Camp David summit.

The Arab League is to begin talks tomorrow in Cairo on extending the mandate of the peacekeeping force.

Premier Salim al-Hoss has said that renewal of the mandate is necessary because Lebanon's army is crippled from the 1975-1976 civil war.

But the newspaper Al-Ahram in Cairo said that Lebanon has urged the Arab League to defer the decision.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has said that Damascus is determined to continue its "role as honest arbiter" in Lebanon.

The feeling among Arab League members, Al-Ahram said, is to renew the mandate for three months — previous extensions have been for six months — and then terminate it.

Poll Says Labor Would Be Loser In October Vote

LONDON, Sept. 11 (UPI) — Prime Minister James Callaghan probably would have lost a general election if he had decided to order one now, an opinion poll indicated today.

A National Opinion Poll published in the London Daily Mail gave the Conservative Party a 5-percent edge over Mr. Callaghan's labor party. The figures were Conservatives 47 percent, Labor 42 percent, Liberals 8 percent and others 3 percent.

A poll published in the London Daily Express a week ago gave the Conservatives a 2-percent lead over Labor.

The Daily Mail poll was taken Wednesday and Thursday, just before Mr. Callaghan announced Thursday night that, contrary to expectation, he was not calling for an election next month.

Dong Ends Bangkok Visit

Vietnam, Thailand Sign Pact

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Sept. 11 (NYT) — Premier Pham Van Dong returned to Hanoi yesterday after a five-day visit to Thailand during which Vietnam obtained some of the goodwill that it is seeking from non-Communist nations. Thailand, however,

avoided being drawn closer to Vietnam than China would like. Although Thailand had invited Mr. Dong at Vietnam's request, the premier was accorded all the honors due a chief of government. He also received the goodwill gesture of \$5 million in long-term credit to buy Thai goods and services.

Thailand obtained, for the first time, a Vietnamese declaration that went beyond the usual forswearing of interference in the other country's internal affairs. Mr. Dong put his name to a communique that pledged him and Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanand not to carry out subversion against each other.

Guerrilla Aid Suspected

Vietnam is suspected here of providing facilities, assistance, and training to Thai Communist guerrillas along the Thai-Lao border. Before his departure, Mr. Dong emphatically stated that the Vietnamese government and Communist Party would not assist any activity that might be harmful to Thailand and its independence.

This stand would place Vietnam in contrast with China. Peking practices what in this region has become known as the "two-tier policy," furthering good relations between governments but asserting that Communist parties of other countries have a right to receive support from the Chinese party. Thai policy planners had been doubtful before the Dong visit whether Thailand could obtain such a pledge.

Vietnam fell far short of achieving the maximum results that it had proposed for Thai acceptance. One was a friendship treaty. Another was a link to the five countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines — through adherence to the ASEAN concept of declaring this region one of peace and neutrality.

Asked about failure to obtain a treaty with Thailand, Mr. Dong denied that it had been his goal. On the declaration of Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, Vietnam has been proposing a formula for a zone of "peace, independence and neutrality" against the ASEAN wording that contains the word "freedom" instead of "independence." The compromise wording of the joint communique lists all four terms and contains an additional phrase in which Thailand reiterates its commitment to the ASEAN concept.

Thailand, as the first ASEAN country to be visited by Mr. Dong, who is scheduled to visit the other four soon, was being carefully watched, particularly by Singapore and Indonesia, which are more or less fearful that Vietnam will succeed in prying open the door to any form of association with the regional grouping.

Bangkok appears to have passed the test, and will now join the others in watching anxiously that no member will be talked into any measure that would jeopardize China's benign attitude to the grouping.

ASEAN Talks Planned

Mr. Dong said that he would discuss the subject individually with all other ASEAN members and that then all would re-examine it together. Perhaps to compensate for denying Vietnam any formal link to Thailand or ASEAN, Gen. Kriangsak agreed to make the joint statement a document signed by both premiers. An unsigned communique would have been a more usual conclusion of such a visit.

Change in Voting

These signs were strengthened when municipal elections in northern Mirandela yesterday produced a stunning change in voting patterns. In that balloting, the center Social Democrats, the only party to support the technocratic Cabinet, gained more than 50 percent of the vote, up from 29.9 percent in the last elections there.

In contrast, the conservatives slipped from first to second place and the Socialists were replaced in third position by a Communist electoral front.

The voting in the town, 137 kilometers east of Oporto, only drew 40 percent of the electorate, but was seen as a significant reflection of public attitudes toward the parties since the restoration of democracy two years ago.

A spokeswoman for the Social Democrats said the results reflected a national backlash against the Socialists and conservatives and their collapsed coalition.

Labor Minister In Canada Quits On Rule Break

OTTAWA, Sept. 11 (AP) — John Munro has resigned as labor minister, acknowledging that a telephone call to a judge on behalf of a constituent violated Cabinet rules laid down by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in 1976.

The call on Aug. 18 was to provide a character reference for a landlord in Hamilton, Ont., convicted of striking a tenant with a hammer, a Munro aide said.

In a letter to the prime minister Friday, Mr. Munro said he regarded the telephone call to Judge Albert Marck as a transgression of rules that bar ministers from communicating with the judiciary except through the minister of justice.

Mr. Munro, 47, said that he hoped to remain in the House of Commons as the member for the East Hamilton district. He was elected to Parliament in 1962 and has been in the Cabinet since 1968, the year that Mr. Trudeau became prime minister. He was minister without portfolio and minister of health and welfare before being appointed to head the Labor Ministry in 1972.

Mr. Trudeau said he accepted the resignation of "a valued colleague" with "deep regret."

Portuguese Parties Open Debate Over New Cabinet

LISBON, Sept. 11 (UPI) — The political parties, reeling from the results of a northern municipal election, opened debate today on the immediate survival of Portugal's new technocratic government.

The sessions of the Assembly of the Republic on the Cabinet's program were due to last through Thursday, but politicians said that a final vote could occur earlier.

The debate opened with the Communists, the conservative Center Democrats and Socialists all offering separate motions for the rejection of the program. Passage of any one of the motions would require support from one of the other four major parties.

Maneuvers Seen

The separate motions appeared to be political maneuvers by the three parties to show their distaste for the new government without forcing its ouster. None of the motions can pass without the support of one of the other parties and the indications were that they all would vote only in favor of their own motions.

A rejection of the program would leave Premier Alfredo Nobre de Costa with no choice but to resign and force the nation toward early general elections.

The 102 Socialist members, plus the 41 Center Democrats and the 40 Communists, would together make up a decisive majority against the Cabinet in the 263-seat assembly — even without the 73 Social Democrats.

The Socialists, Center Democrats and the Communists all voiced opposition to the government, which

5th Anniversary Of Coup Marked By Chile Junta

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 11 (UPI) — The military regime that overthrew Marxist President Salvador Allende marked its fifth anniversary today — firmly in power but still facing serious political and social dilemmas.

Government propaganda that has filled Chilean radio and television for the last few days boasted that Chile has become "an island of peace in a world of chaos" under the four-man ruling junta led by President Augusto Pinochet.

The government did not schedule public ceremonies today to commemorate the Sept. 11, 1973, coup against Mr. Allende, whose election in 1970 made him the first Marxist elected president in the Western Hemisphere.

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Residents of Banaras flee their homes yesterday.

Ganges Floods Indian Farmland

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11 (UPI) — The Ganges River racing eastward from the Hindu holy city of Banaras today flooded thousands of acres of farmland in the two eastern states of Bihar and West Bengal, officials said.

The situation in Arrah town, 120 miles east of Banaras, is critical, officials said. They said that floodwaters have submerged the low-lying areas of the town. 15 miles south of the Ganges, and are threatening the town's main market areas.

In West Bengal, bordering Bihar in the east, troops moved into vulnerable positions in the two northern districts of Malda and Murshidabad, bordering

Bangladesh, to rescue flood victims, officials said.

The two districts are facing a second wave of monsoon floods in three weeks.

Continuous rain in the last 72 hours in north Bihar has swollen the tributaries of the Ganges flowing down the Himalayas. This has aggravated the flood situation, officials said.

However, both the Ganges and the Yamuna, its tributary, are falling steadily along their 430-mile course from New Delhi to Banaras.

Air Force planes dropped food parcels to thousands of stranded villagers. Nearly 1,000 persons have died in the flood, India's worst in years.

Chinese Officials Accused In a \$90 Million Scandal

HONG KONG, Sept. 11 (UPI) — The Chinese Communist Party has ordered a sweeping investigation into the use of state funds after approving the dismissal and trial of party officials in Homan province for embezzlement of money and property valued at almost \$90 million, according to the New China News Agency.

The agency said in a broadcast yesterday that six officials who have been dismissed from their posts at prefectural and county levels in Homan and expelled from the party face prosecution.

The report said the party officials "embezzled, or seized, 160 million yuan (about \$90 million) in relief funds, materials and state income" over a period of years. "They used it on building projects not approved by the state plan. They

spent it on lavish halls and theaters or squandered it on banquets and gifts," the agency said, citing a report on the case published by the party newspaper, the People's Daily.

As a result of the case, which observers said was possibly the biggest financial scandal to be made public in China, the party's Central Committee has issued a directive calling for "an examination of the observance of financial regulations throughout the country."

The People's Daily published an editorial on the affair, stating that all violations of financial and economic discipline and waste of state funds must be resolutely stopped.

"There should be economic sanctions or even legal steps" if financial regulations are breached, the paper said.

Mr. Eisenberg was also certain that his firm had no ties with Atasco. However, at least one pilot hired by Avtec to fly for Uganda Airlines recalls that his training on the 707 was held up for lack of a \$25,000 payment. This pilot simply called Atasco in Tel Aviv to pay Avtec's debt and the money arrived promptly. Mr. McEvoy said that he thought there had been some mistake.

While Mr. McEvoy's firm supplies the pilots, it does not supply Uganda Airlines with navigators. Indeed, pilots assert that none is needed on the Uganda Airlines planes.

Several have been spotted by other air crews. Intelligence sources here say it is the "navigators" who do the looking when Ugandan planes call in Benghazi, Libya. Whether they see anything worthwhile is doubted here.

One of the most fascinating figures in the whole affair is Mr. Eisenberg, the Yiddish-speaking tycoon who never speaks with the press.

In Israel, much is known of him, however. He was born in Munich in 1926, somehow got to Japan and there married the daughter of an

Austrian painter and his Japanese wife. Mr. Eisenberg is thought to have sat out the war years in Japan. After the war, Mr. Eisenberg started his fortune by dealing in surplus weapons. He prospered. His family multiplied. So did his corporate entanglements.

Today he boasts comfortable homes in Tokyo, London, Zurich and Savoy, a wealthy suburb of Tel Aviv. Four of his married daughters live in Israel. A fifth lives in London.

A Silent Family

Mr. Eisenberg maintains an apartment in Hampstead, two floors below him live his son, Erwin, and Erwin's wife. The Hampstead Eisenbergs are as uncooperative with reporters as are those in Israel. Like Mr. Eisenberg's various sides, his family professes never to know where he is or when he will be back.

Mr. Eisenberg's business empire, which operates all over the globe, includes at least 70 concerns in one holding company alone, United Development Inc. Atasco is one of United's subsidiaries.

Outside United's grasp are Eisenberg Export Co., Bargad Trading Co., Asia House and others.

Mr. Eisenberg is clearly a persuasive man. He is the sole beneficiary of what in Israel is called "the Eisenberg law." It exempts from tax certain companies which do business abroad. So far, it fits only Mr. Eisenberg. Israeli experts say that a contribution of 10 million Israeli pounds for a hospital in Jaffa

After Talks With Kennedy

Brezhnev to Let 18 Families Go

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., announced today that, following his meeting last week with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, 18 Soviet families probably will receive permission to leave the country.

Sen. Kennedy said that the families include those of Benjamin Leitch, a physical chemist, and that of Mr. and Mrs. Boris Katz, whose infant daughter, Jessica, attracted widespread concern in the United States because of her inability to digest normal food.

"I talked to General Secretary Brezhnev about Dr. Leitch (and the other cases) and received a positive response from him," Sen. Kennedy said at a news conference.

The two-hour conversation between Mr. Brezhnev and Sen. Kennedy in Moscow was a highlight of the senator's visit to the Soviet Union, where he also attended an international conference on health care.

Desire to Leave

Sen. Kennedy said that while in the Soviet Union he discussed the large number of other families, most of them Jewish, who have expressed the desire to emigrate. "Some of these cases will be pursued over the longer term," he said.

"But I am pleased to be able to report that the Soviet government has already agreed to review the cases of 18 specific families," he said. "I have every expectation that all of these families will be permitted to leave for the United States or Israel in the very near future."

He said that, in addition to the Katz and Leitch families, the indications are that eight families will be permitted to join relatives in Massachusetts and eight will be permitted to emigrate to Israel.

Mr. Leitch, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has been invited to accept a post at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sen. Kennedy said.

Care in the West

The case of Jessica Katz attracted attention after Soviet authorities initially refused permission for the child to receive medical care in the West.

Sen. Kennedy said that he views what he called the high emigration rates permitted by the Soviet Union this year as a "positive signal" and a "hopeful sign" that the Russians may be ready for somewhat warmer relations with the United States.

"My hope is that both Congress and the administration will be able to seize the moment and use the current fragile thaw to achieve the successful conclusion of the SALT [Strategic Arms Limitation Talks]

U.S. Reporter Shoots Wife, Then Kills Self

OAK LAWN, Ill., Sept. 11 (AP) — George Bliss, 60, whose reporting for the Chicago Tribune won two Pulitzer prizes, apparently shot his wife and then shot and killed himself, authorities said today.

Theresa Bliss, 51, was in critical condition, authorities said. Mr. Bliss won Pulitzers for local reporting in 1962 about labor scandals and in 1973 for uncovering election fraud.

707 for Eisenberg

At the Israeli Aircraft Industries hangar where Atasco work is done, Mr. Eisenberg is outfitting one of his 707s for his own use. It will serve as a flying office to keep him in touch with his business world.

A recent call to Atasco's London office turned up the report that Mr. Eisenberg was in Hanoi, "negotiating a big deal."

He does not always take all branches of the Israeli government into his confidence. When the late finance minister, Pinhas Sapir, first learned of Mr. Eisenberg's partnership with Israeli Aircraft in Atasco, he remarked: "We were shown a bride who is slightly pregnant."

Mr. Eisenberg obviously has a charm that overcomes resentment. It was Mr. Sapir who pushed through the "Eisenberg law."

There are unsubstantiated reports that Mr. Eisenberg operates mostly from Central America. Among other things, he is the honorary general consul of Panama in Tel Aviv.

Like Mr. Eisenberg, the Israeli intelligence agency could not be reached for comment on this affair. Israel, like Britain, prides its intelligence service does not exist.

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W. Berlin Police Check S-Bahn

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP) — West Berlin police today began making checks of passengers arriving in stations of the city's S-Bahn, the East German transit system, for the first time since the postwar division of the city.

The irregular checks are part of a policy aimed at stopping drug smuggling and a growing wave of illegal immigrants from Pakistan, India and the Middle East.

West Berlin has its own bus and subway system, but the S-Bahn surface rail system is run from East Berlin. Passengers boarding the system in East Berlin have been able to get out at stations throughout West Berlin with virtually no risk of inspection.

Ports in Australia Paralyzed by Strike

MELBOURNE, Sept. 11 (AP) — Australian ports were paralyzed today when waterside workers voted to hold a 48-hour strike.

The stoppage has left ships in all ports idle and held up millions of dollars worth of cargo bound for overseas. The workers in Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth voted to support workers fired as the result of a five-week-old dispute.

Tanzania Chief to China

HONG KONG, Sept. 11 (UPI) — Tanzanian Premier Edward Mwaingo Sokoke will visit China beginning tomorrow, the Chinese news agency said yesterday.

Storm Injures QE2 Passengers

ABOARD THE QUEEN ELIZABETH 2, Sept. 11 (AP) — Waves of up to 50 feet and winds of up to 72 miles an hour lashed the Queen Elizabeth 2 in the Atlantic today, injuring at least one crew member and a number of passengers.

The luxury liner, headed for New York, slowed from its normal 37 knots to 9 knots as it passed through severe weather. The boat lurched violently, dumping passengers from their chairs, toppling furniture and sending glasses onto the deck.

French Charge British Skipper

CHERBOURG, Sept. 11 (UPI) — French maritime authorities today charged the skipper of the British tanker Augustus with illegally cleaning holds off the British coast and spewing out a four-mile-long oil slick.

Authorities said that the incident occurred yesterday off the port of Cherbourg where the tanker Amoco Cadiz ran aground last June 12 and spilled a record 220,000 tons of oil.

Officials at the Prefecture Maritime of Cherbourg said that they had established "beyond any doubt" that the British tanker carried its holds within the 12-mile limit of French territorial waters. The tanker's owners face paying a fine of about 10,000 francs (\$2,400) if found guilty.

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Outbreaks Are Rare

Epidemics Held Unlikely In Legionnaires' Disease

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT) — Although each new report of an outbreak of Legionnaires' disease sparks a local wave of fear, two years of fairly productive research since the illness was first recognized have led to the view that such reactions are probably not justified.

For one thing, none of the 10 outbreaks reported so far has been a true epidemic with new infections continuing for more than a day or so. Rather, Legionnaires' disease has behaved like a bomb, infecting virtually all its victims in a brief episode and then subsiding.

By the time the typical symptoms of high fever and pneumonia develop several days later and doctors discover the outbreak, it already has ended. The disease does not appear to be spread from person to person.

610 Known Cases

Scientists at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, who have been leading the investigation of Legionnaires' disease since it was first recognized during an American Legion convention in Philadelphia in 1976, have confirmed that since 1965 at least 610 persons have been afflicted with Legionnaires' disease and that at least 83 have died of it.

Three of the outbreaks occurred before the disease was identified in 1976 but could still be studied because frozen tissue samples had been kept. Once the researchers knew how to detect the presence of the bacterial strain involved — a whole new testing method had to be invented for the unusual bacterium — they checked tissues from mysterious outbreaks of pneumonia from the past.

Although 610 cases and 83 deaths might seem to be a lot, the numbers are quite small in comparison with those of other forms of pneumonia. Ordinary pneumonia kills that many people in New York City in an average two weeks.

The number of cases has been enough, however, that doctors have learned fairly well how to treat it. A common antibiotic called erythromycin is usually effective in stopping an infection.

Infection Seems Restricted

An analysis of the pattern of Legionnaires' disease infections suggests that although the bacteria seem to be widespread throughout the country — cases have been confirmed in 41 states — they are not normally able to infect people. Apparently, it is only when unusual circumstances develop that people are affected.

One of the biggest breaks scientists have had occurred a few weeks ago when the bacteria that cause the disease were found not just in the tissues of victims but in a potential environmental source in the building where an outbreak had occurred.

250 Persons Were Released

Smallpox Victim in U.K. Dies as Quarantine Ends

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 11 (AP) — Janet Parker, 40, Britain's first smallpox victim in many years, died in an isolation hospital here today, a day after local health authorities had released 250 persons from quarantine because they said the outbreak of the disease had been contained.

Mrs. Parker, a medical photographer working in the same hospital building as an anti-virus laboratory, became ill Aug. 12 and smallpox was diagnosed 12 days later.

Three persons who had been in close contact with her — her mother, Helen Witcomb, virology technician Cheryl Hall and Ann Wane, the ambulance driver who took Mrs. Parker to the hospital — are still undergoing tests to see if they have smallpox.

Prof. Henry Bedson, 48, head of the University of Birmingham department of microbiology and virology, where research into smallpox was being carried out, died last week after cutting his throat. A suicide note he left said: "I am sorry to have misplaced the trust which so many of my friends and colleagues have placed in me and my work."

Also last week, Mrs. Parker's 71-

Author Claims Hoffa's Corpse Was Shredded

DETROIT, Sept. 11 (UPI) — The FBI said yesterday that a newly published theory that James Hoffa's body was shredded or incinerated at a suburban disposal company was one of several "working theories" investigated after the former Teamster Union leader vanished on July 30, 1975.

Agents, however, said that Steven Brill's book, "The Teamsters," contained references to the case that were speculative or, in one instance, inaccurate.

The theory that Mr. Hoffa's remains were disposed of at a private suburban sanitation facility was expanded at the outset of the case, Special Agent Robert Knapp.

It was subsequently determined that the source of the information was not reliable. No search warrant was ever requested, issued or executed by the FBI concerning the sanitation company.

Transfer Route Unknown

Nobody knows how the bacteria got from the stream or cooling tower water, which does not normally come in contact with chilled air being blown through the building, into the lungs of victims. One guess is that the water, which is sprayed over the rooftop tower, carried the bacteria into the air in droplets that, under unusual wind conditions, were blown into an air intake vent.

From previous outbreaks, scientists had built a strong circumstantial case that the medium carrying the bacteria almost had to be air. It was a respiratory disease and other potential avenues of infection such as food and water were not consistently shared by all victims of an outbreak.

In the Indiana University case, the cooling tower water has been sterilized with chlorine, which kills LDB. Similar measures were under way in air-conditioning systems in New York's garment district late last week.

Still unknown, however, was how the bacteria got into the cooling tower water. Did a bird carry them from the stream? Or did the spray put them into the stream? Where do the bacteria live naturally?

Tests of soil between the stream and the hotel in Indiana revealed no LDB.

Other Sources

Air conditioners cannot be the only route of infection. One of the largest outbreaks, a 1965 episode involving 81 persons, 14 of whom died, occurred in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, which had no air conditioning.

Many public health experts suspect that LDB has been around for a long time, causing cases of pneumonia that, until 1976, were simply classed as "pneumonia of unknown origin."

Because the bacteria grow so poorly in laboratory conditions under which ordinary bacteria thrive — this was one of the difficulties of scientific investigation with conventional methods — some researchers suggest that although it may be widespread in nature, it may be rare. Only when the right environmental conditions occur, according to this theory, do the bacteria reproduce and pose a public health threat.

Study Questions U.S. 'Victimless' Criminal Battle

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI) — A recent study questions whether the battle against crimes such as gambling and prostitution is worth the money and manpower spent on it.

The study, based on Washington, D.C., arrest records, found that 21 percent of all persons appearing in the city's Superior Court in the first half of 1976 were accused of so-called victimless crimes.

About half were acquitted, and of those who were convicted, 83.8 percent never went to jail. Of those who were jailed, less than 3 percent were confined for a year or more.

"In setting law enforcement policies, decision-makers should be aware that the resources involved in enforcing victimless crimes are high compared to the resources used in crimes involving victims," the study said.

The report, funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, covered gambling, prostitution and marijuana offenses. The report said prostitution should be studied to determine whether persons involved in consensual sex acts, and who have no record of violence, should be arrested and prosecuted at all.

Tremor in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11 (AP) — The University of Mexico's seismological observatory registered a moderately strong earthquake yesterday about 700 miles southeast of the Mexican capital. A spokesman for the university's Tacubaya observatory said the quake registered a magnitude of 5.8 degrees on the open-ended Richter scale.



Ballistics expert Monty Lutz displays to the House committee the weapon used to kill President John F. Kennedy in Dallas.

Sound Expert Testifies

4th Shot Called Possible In Kennedy Assassination

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP) — An acoustics expert told a House committee today that it "is a possible conclusion" that a fourth shot was fired at President John F. Kennedy when he was slain.

The testimony contradicts the Warren Commission, which concluded that probably only three shots were fired at Mr. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Some persons contend that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy, that two gunmen were involved in the shooting and that four shots were fired.

James Barger, chief scientist of a Massachusetts acoustics firm, told the House Assassinations Committee that his tests disclosed the possibility of four shots. The hearing recessed before committee members could question Mr. Barger about the certainty of his conclusion.

The scientist said that he and his staff analyzed a Dallas police tape recording made when a motorcycle officer accidentally left his radio transmitter open for about 5 1/2 minutes.

Near the Limousine

Mr. Barger said that the tests showed that the microphone probably was open during the assassination and that the motorcycle probably was traveling near the presidential limousine.

Mechanically charted noise patterns from the police tape, Mr. Barger said, indicated sound impulses similar to those made by gunshots in a reconstruction of the shooting in Dallas last month. The impulses appeared "at four different times" on the police tape, he said.

Mr. Barger testified on behalf of the acoustics firm of Bolt, Beranek and Newman, hired by the committee to perform the tests.

As the hearing opened, committee chairman Lewis Stokes, D-Ohio, cautioned that "sensational conclusions" should not be drawn from the acoustics testimony.

Cartridge Cases

The Warren Commission's determination that only three shots were fired was based largely on the fact that three empty cartridge cases were found on the floor beneath the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository, where the assassin allegedly was. The commission said that Lee Harvey Oswald was the only assassin and that he could not have fired four shots in the space of time in which the shooting took place.

The House committee retained the Cambridge firm to find out whether there could have been a fourth shot. It is the same firm which analyzed the 18 1/2-minute tapes in one of the White House tapes during the Watergate investigation and reported that the tape was erased deliberately.

The work on the Kennedy case, involving the tape recorded during the assassination from a police motorcycle suggested to some conspir-

acy theorists that a fourth shot had been fired.

To find out, the analysts conducted shooting tests last month in Dallas' Dealey Plaza, where the assassination occurred. More than 30 microphones were placed around the plaza to record sound as shots were fired and bullets slammed into sandbags.

More than 40 shots were fired, some from the depository and some from the grassy knoll where, some theorists say, an alleged second gunman was shooting.

Company officials have said the analysis involved comparing the police tape with tapes of the test firing to judge whether the "sound prints" matched.

Senate Approves Lifting Of Turk, Rhodesian Bans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI) — The Senate today approved compromise language which would lift the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey and conditionally end U.S. sanctions against Rhodesia at the end of the year.

The actions were contained in the \$2.8-billion international security aid bill which was approved by voice vote and without dissent after a few minutes of debate.

The bill was a compromise worked out by congressional negotiators after the Senate and the House — in different forms — voted by narrow margins to lift the Turkish arms embargo and end U.S. support of the United Nations boycott of Rhodesia.

The compromise, which must still be approved by the House, repeals the arms embargo which was imposed after Turkey used U.S. weapons in the invasion of Cyprus.

Carter Certification

The language in the compromise makes resumption of military aid to Turkey contingent on a declaration by President Carter that such an action is in the national interest of the United States and NATO.

Rizzo Seeks 3d Term In Philadelphia Post

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP) — Frank Rizzo, the former policeman who parlayed a no-nonsense image into two terms as mayor of the nation's fourth-largest city, announced today that he will seek a third term next year.

For Mr. Rizzo to run again, voters would have to approve a city charter change removing a two-term limit on the post. "I say to all Philadelphians — Republicans, Democrats and independents — who want to protect their rights . . . and who do not want to be subjected to the social experiments of extremists, to vote 'yes' in November," he declared.

The most ominous sounding is that which Minneapolis businessman Robert Short, a longtime Humphrey ally and fund-raiser, is administering to Rep. Donald Fraser, the liberal legislator who is the candidate, endorsed by the convention for the remaining four years of Sen. Humphrey's term.

Mr. Short is challenging more than Rep. Fraser in his \$800,000 primary campaign. He is challenging the liberal policy that the DFL and its spokesmen have carried to the nation for 30 years by blaming the "Fraser of this Congress" for runaway inflation and by proposing a \$100-billion cut in federal spending.

In attempting to fulfill his long-denied desire for public office, Mr. Short has allied himself with strong anti-abortion, gun-owner and sportsmen's groups opposed to Rep. Fraser's stands on lifestyle and environmental issues. Mr. Short has also bid openly for Republican crossover votes.

It is these factors — as much as the threat to the party endorsement system — that caused such veteran DFL leaders as former ambassador

Humphrey Ally Challenges Party Candidate

Minnesota Democrats Face Major Crisis

By David S. Broder

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 11 (WP) — Minnesota's Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party — the party that nurtured Hubert Humphrey, Walter Mondale and a national tradition of liberal politics — is facing its greatest internal crisis of the last decade in tomorrow's primary election.

Three days ago, the party's executive committee voted to mortgage the party headquarters building to finance a huge telephone appeal to the party faithful to support the endorsed candidates in the election.

Two days ago, 17 of the party's leaders — some of them veterans, with Sen. Humphrey, of its founding three decades ago — held a press conference to denounce a longtime comrade-in-arms as "the most scary" threat to the party's traditions in years.

Saturday, Mr. Mondale returned home to urge DFL voters to back the endorsed candidates for the two Senate seats vacated by Sen. Humphrey's death and Mr. Mondale's elevation to the vice presidency.

"If we just had to take the hammering from the other side," said Gov. Rudy Perpich, the leader of the DFL state ticket, "we could handle that. But we're getting hammered from within."

Ominous Pounding

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Eugene Anderson to label Mr. Short "the most scary" candidate. But Rep. Fraser is not the only one with problems tomorrow. Sen. Wendell Anderson, who resigned as governor last year to allow Gov. Perpich to appoint him to the Mondale seat, has not yet been able to quiet the public outcry about that political maneuver.

Anderson's Opponent

Sen. Anderson is opposed in the primary by John Connolly of St. Paul, a Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing heir who has spent about \$60,000 of his own money in the campaign.

And awaiting the winners of the primary voting is a newly revived Independent Republican Party, mounting a well-financed effort to capture both Senate seats and the governorship.

The Republicans have contests of their own that, in normal times, might attract some interest. Malcolm Moos, former president of the University of Minnesota and a White House aide of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, is challenging David Durenberger, the lawyer who is the endorsed candidate for the Humphrey seat.

Perennial candidate Harold Stassen, a former Minnesota governor, is opposing Republican National Committeeman Rudy Boschitz.

the endorsed candidate for nomination to the Mondale seat.

Rep. Albert Quie, leaving the House after 20 years to seek the governorship, has nominal opposition in the Republican race to challenge Gov. Perpich.

But this is not a normal year, and the focus — and fireworks — are all inside the DFL, which has dominated state politics and has been a major influence on the national scene since Sen. Humphrey used it to move from the Minneapolis mayoralty to Washington 30 years ago.

Uneasy Coalition

The coalition has never been easy to maintain. Drawing from such diverse strands as rural populism, the radical unionism of the Iron Range, the more conventional liberalism of the universities and the Catholic workers' movement, the DFL has been an uneasy alliance of fractious religious, philosophical and political groups.

Sen. Humphrey's death has removed the emotional glue — and the political leadership — that held the internal antagonisms at bay. Even in Sen. Humphrey's final months, the unraveling began. Sen. Anderson's haste in grabbing the Mondale Senate seat aggravated a latent resentment among local party and elected officials, who com-

plained that he had become an "imperial governor."

Rep. Fraser, a 16-year House veteran whose low-key style masks a healthy ambition of his own, began testing the water for a possible challenge to Sen. Anderson's election. But when Sen. Humphrey's illness made it obvious there would be two seats open this year, Rep. Fraser switched his attention to that race. He organized so well in the precinct caucuses that he nudged Muriel Humphrey, appointed by Gov. Perpich to fill her husband's seat, into a decision that she would not run for the balance of the term.

As Sen. Anderson and Rep. Fraser maneuvered, tensions between their supporters increased, and single interest groups, which have played an increasing role inside the DFL, began to choose up sides.

Variety of Supporters

Rep. Fraser has drawn the support of university liberals, supporters of abortion rights, advocates of gun control, and environmentalists. Sen. Anderson has opposed federal financing of abortions, backed tuition tax credits for private schools and sought environmental compromises.

Nevertheless, the two men agreed on most other issues and backed each other for endorsement at the state convention as a matter of mutual political interest.

They had the most practical reasons for working together, in the face of a growing threat by Republicans who have shown advances in the polls. Instead of being able to concentrate on that Republican challenge, both Sen. Anderson and Rep. Fraser have been forced into costly primaries.

Optimists in the DFL think that, if Rep. Fraser and Sen. Anderson survive the primary, both may be able to win in November. But several members of the DFL state ticket believe that a short victory in the primary would doom Sen. Anderson and Gov. Perpich in November by sending the Fraser liberals home to sulk — even if Mr. Short beat Mr. Durenberger.

"This year is critical for us," said state DFL chairman Rice Scott. "If we can make it through this primary, we can continue the party Hubert Humphrey put together. But if we lose one of our candidates in the primary, I think it will be tough. Very tough."

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Garbage Men Strike Goes on in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11 (UPI)

Garbage men continued their strike for the 10th day today as health authorities became increasingly worried about disease and the probable increase in the rat population.

The refuse collectors originally were to have held a one-day strike to protest the new coalition of Social Democrats and Liberals, but continued their walkout when they were not offered more money to recover the extra refuse caused by the strike.

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2. Near King Hussein's Palace
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6. Overlooking the Dome of the Rock
7. Jeddah Road
8. Overlooking the Mediterranean
9. In the mountains of Saudi Arabia

- ☐ ANTWERP
- ☐ BEIRUT
- ☐ DUBAI
- ☐ JERUSALEM
- ☐ MECCA
- ☐ MOSCOW
- ☐ RAVENNA
- ☐ TRIP
- ☐ TUNIS

Answers: 1. Mecca; 2. Beirut; 3. Jerusalem; 4. Jeddah; 5. Baghdad; 6. Jerusalem; 7. Jeddah; 8. Beirut; 9. Mecca.

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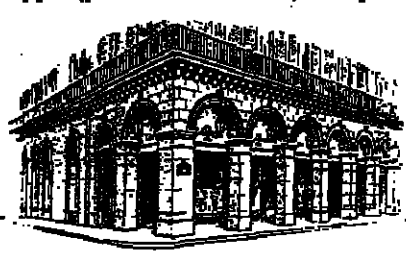
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Smith Makes Things Worse

It was to be assumed that the Rhodesian government of Ian Smith would react to the shooting down of a passenger plane and the killing of some of the survivors by black guerrillas. Civil war is war — when shot at, one shoots back. That, in fact, may well have been one of the motives for the attack on the plane; to intensify the fighting within Rhodesia and thus help cripple the present efforts to create a transition government that would lead to a victory for the moderate blacks who joined with Mr. Smith rather than for the Patriotic Front guerrillas. To be sure, the guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo who attacked the aircraft probably had other reasons: Nkomo was under suspicion among the radical blacks because of his secret meeting with Mr. Smith. But the effect of the plane tragedy would inevitably arouse the kind of retort that Mr. Smith is now proclaiming.

Unfortunately, the Smith administration in Salisbury is not merely intensifying police and army efforts to curb acts of terror. Efforts are also directed against the political groups within Rhodesia that are supporting the guerrilla leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. It could well be argued that this is a logical and practical way of combating guerrilla attacks from Patriotic Front groups based outside Rhodesia. But it is also a blow to the political structure that must eventually emerge in black-dominated Zimbabwe, whether the moderates in the Smith government or the radicals of the Front eventually triumph.

It is obvious that hitting at political groups inside Rhodesia will not seriously weaken the Patriotic Front, which has men, material and money in the front-line states that are Rhodesia's black neighbors. Nor can it guarantee that moderate blacks inside the state will not turn toward the Patriotic Front — the present drift in that direction seems to be the result of disappointment with the Smith government and its black supporters rather than any direct appeal by Nkomo and Mugabe. So the primary goal of Smith and his associates should have been to strengthen

their own ranks, especially in terms of convincing Rhodesians that an equitable transition would take place.

No one can fairly question the difficulty of the task that Mr. Smith and such moderate black leaders as Bishop Muzorewa undertook. Black aspirations, white fears, were certain to mount as the transition began; Rhodesia was engaged in a revolution, social and political, and it is difficult to preserve the continuity of governmental and economic institutions under such conditions. Yet to assure the citizens of the future Zimbabwe that the majority would rule, that the minority would not retain hold by law or by force, was the essential element of the whole transition experiment, and the experiment itself was the most hopeful one that Rhodesia could undertake.

Now there are grave reasons to doubt the success of that experiment, in part because Rhodesia is still isolated from the good will of many of its neighbors, many of the outside powers that can influence events there. The jarring conduct of the government, the squabbles within it, have raised questions about the country's future. And to wage war, not only with those actually in arms against the government but against the ideas that are naturally in ferment in and around Rhodesia, is to strike a blow at the prospect for a peaceful change from white-ruled Rhodesia to one in which race and tribalism will not play a decisive role.

This does not say that Nkomo and Mugabe are right in their insistence that only their armed forces can determine Zimbabwe's future. For one thing, how will the two Patriotic Front leaders relate their own goals and methods to such a future? Can they settle their differences without using the same methods against one another that they are now using against the Smith regime? But essentially their insistence on the rectitude of force must be shown for the evil it holds for the nation — and that cannot be done by counter-force alone.

Colombia's Drug War

Statistics describing the volume of the international traffic in illicit drugs tend to have a numbing effect. They define huge, almost unimaginable quantities of both narcotics and money. For example, in June Colombia drug officials, with help from U.S. agents, seized the largest cache of illicit drugs ever confiscated in one raid — 574 tons of marijuana that was about to be shipped to the United States. That amount, worth about \$200 million wholesale, was enough to make 1 million cigarettes a day for an entire year.

It is no coincidence that that record haul was captured in the remote Colombian province of Guajira. Colombian authorities are at war with drug traffickers, who have taken over vast tracts of land in the sparsely populated province along the Caribbean coast. Those traffickers are the reason Colombia in recent years has become the major source of marijuana and a major transit point for heroin and cocaine bound for the United States from South American countries. Next month peasants will start harvesting an area of new marijuana plants that is four times as large as the District of Columbia.

The harvest won't go unchallenged. Colombia's revitalized attorney general's office, which recently has seized or destroyed tons of marijuana and made several key

arrests, has organized a special strike force to stop it. And Colombia's new president, Julio Cesar Turbay, has signaled his commitment to the anti-drug campaign by urging the continuation of drug-control agreements between Colombia and the United States.

The situation in Colombia repeats the by-now-familiar pattern of a developing country trying to rid itself of the corrosive presence of widespread drug production and trafficking. Experience indicates that Colombian authorities, while trying to root out the \$1-billion-a-year drug industry, also must attempt to resolve some large related problems. These include 1) bringing the Guajira region under the authority of the central government and including it in national development programs; 2) developing crop-substitution programs for farmers now dependent upon marijuana as a cash crop; 3) building a network of roads and outlets for produce that make legitimate farming possible and profitable; and 4) thereby trying to stem the flow of jobless peasants into the cities.

In short, Colombia's war against drugs is a war for development. That Colombian authorities recognize the problem in these true dimensions speaks well for their determination to attack it.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

The Shah's Troubles

The troubles of the Shah of Iran... concern us profoundly. Iran, or Persia, is a major voice in restraining oil prices within OPEC. She is one of three countries coveted by the Soviet Union. Of these, Pakistan is potentially combustible, and Afghanistan already has a regime which makes it a Soviet colony. . . . If a hostile power held Iran she would dominate the Persian Gulf and all those other oil countries. . . . The Shah would be weakened incalculably. . . . Shah Reza Pahlavi is not a vulgar, repressive dictator. He is a man pressing too hard for change from above. . . . Discontent has been held down in the worst of all ways. We can only hope that the Shah will find means to govern his country successfully. If this involves reconciling himself to the popular instinct for tradition and soft-pedaling his program of Westernization the price is worth paying. . . . Once order has been established the traditionalist opposition must be separated from the Marxist opposition riding on its back and its demands fully

understood. Even authoritarian governments are wise to seek the consent of ordinary people.

— From the Daily Express (London).

Mr. Barre, Inflation

The 1979 budget just announced by the French government shows that for M. Raymond Barre, the prime minister, anti-inflationary prudence remains the better part of expansionary valor. . . . The government's principal device for holding down the budget deficit — sharp increases in the taxation of petrol, drink and tobacco — will be uninspiringly familiar to British readers. But the compensating concession — a 9-percent indexation of the income tax bands — should prove to be a worthwhile political investment. For if inflation can be held down below 8 percent next year, as the government forecasts, M. Barre may in the end gain the popularity which so far he has ostentatiously not been seeking.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

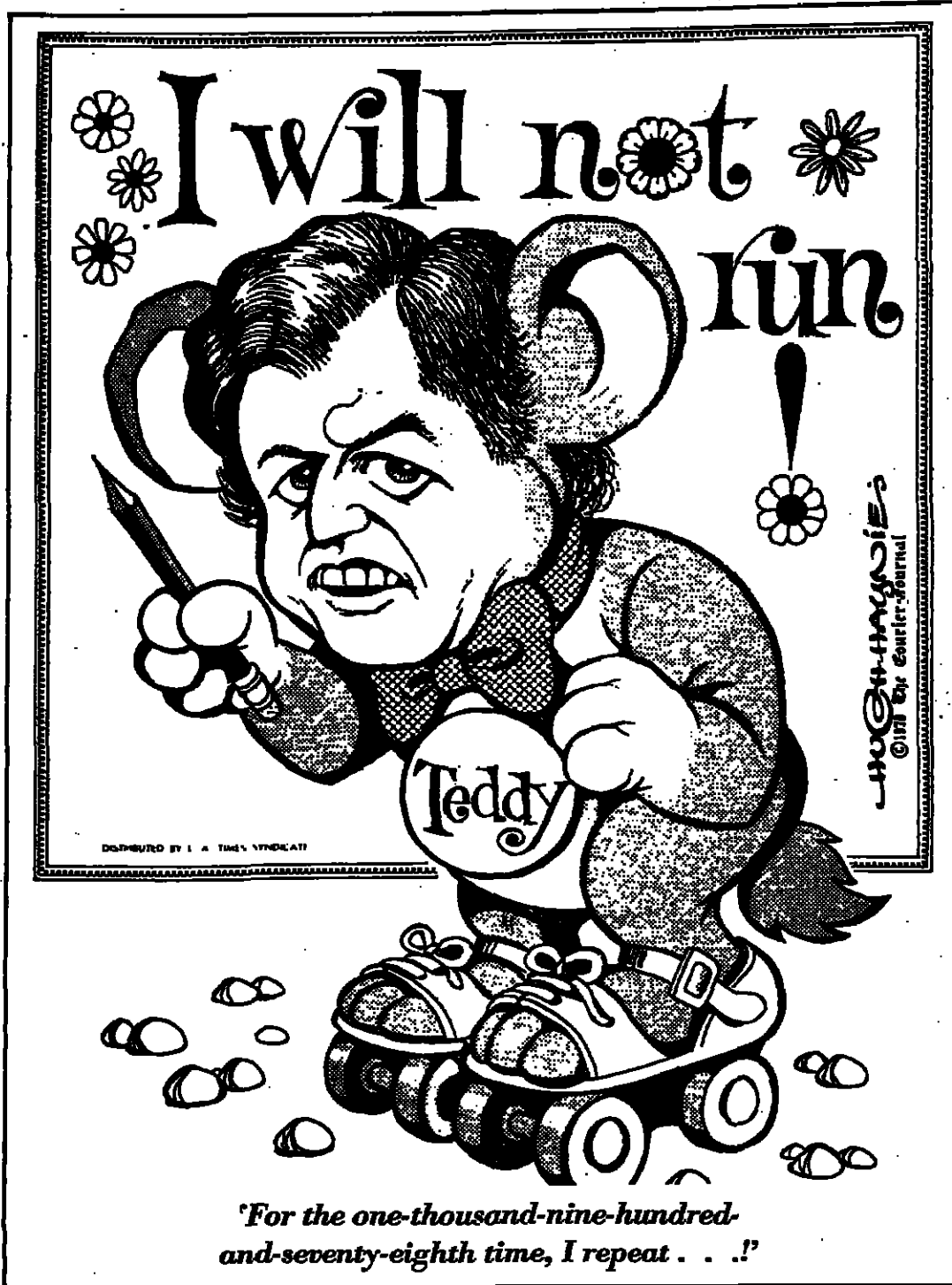
September 12, 1903

ATHENS — The Greek government has determined to co-operate with Turkey in order to suppress the insurrection movement in Macedonia, said M. Zaimis, Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview last week. He states that it was the Bulgarians and not the Greeks who had hitherto prevented the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Macedonia. M. Zaimis expressed his belief that war would never occur between Turkey and Bulgaria, as the Great Powers would intervene to prevent it.

Fifty Years Ago

September 12, 1928

PORTLAND, Maine — Herbert Hoover will be elected President of the United States if the old adage that "as Maine goes, so goes the nation," is true. The entire Republican State ticket today went into office, triumphing over on a scale even greater than was prophesied by the most enthusiastic of Republican politicians. Although Democratic leaders called it all an "absurd superstition," Republican Vice-Presidential nominee Curtis exclaimed: "It's grand!"



'For the one-thousand-nine-hundred-and-seventy-eighth time, I repeat . . .'

Divine Guidance at Camp David

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — It is customary for politicians to pray for peace, even when they are preparing for war, so nobody was surprised in this secular and cynical age when Carter, Begin and Sadat asked for Divine Guidance at the beginning of their meetings at Camp David.

And yet it would probably be wrong to ignore the religious convictions of these three particular men. If they have any one thing in common, it is their belief in some higher authority beyond the claims of national politics and some recognition of their own limitations and mortality.

President Carter would never have invited Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat to Camp David if he thought he could not appeal to them on philosophical and even theological grounds.

On the mundane level of practical politics, Sadat and Begin were too far apart. Carter's policy advisers thought it was unwise to expect that Begin would agree to withdraw from Sinai, the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and east Jerusalem, let alone to accept self-determination for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. And equally unrealistic to think that Sadat would make any modifications of these demands.

Good Intentions

Carter's political advisers thought that the whole Camp David idea was too prominent and too direct. The president, they said, at least to one another, was increasingly regarded as a man of good intentions who somehow couldn't make them come true, so why take on what might prove to be at best a dubious procedural compromise, and at worst, a spectacular flop?

Carter took it on anyway and it was very much in character for him to do so. He didn't run for the presidency because it was a sure thing. He didn't launch a campaign for peace, or bring the Panama Canal question to the floor of the Senate, or veto the B-1 bomber and the nuclear carrier, or differ with the labor lobby or the Israeli lobby because he thought these things would be easy.

It is perhaps a fair criticism of Jimmy Carter that he starts everything and finishes nothing, does what he thinks is right even if he's wrong and unprepared. For example, it is one of the generally accepted rules of diplomacy that you never commit government leaders to a summit meeting unless their advisers have agreed in advance how it will turn out.

There was no such agreement before Camp David. Carter not only called it, but wrote incessantly to Sadat and Begin in his own hand to bring them together without any assurance that it would succeed, or even avoid an embarrassing failure and make things worse.

Which brings us back to the imponderables of hope and faith and the character of the man in the White House. It should be remembered that Jimmy Carter was an admirer of Reinhold Niebuhr, the liberal theologian of New Deal days.

"Nothing which is true or beautiful or good," Niebuhr wrote in "The Irony of American History," "makes complete sense in any immediate context of history; therefore we must be saved by faith. Nothing we do, however virtuous, can be accomplished alone; therefore we are saved by love. No virtuous act is quite as virtuous from the standpoint of our friend or foe as it is from our standpoint. Therefore we must be saved by the final form of love which is forgiveness."

This is very much a part of Carter's philosophy. It is mocked by his political opponents and even by many of his liberal supporters, who regard these themes as ineffective hypocrisy, but this sincere yearning on the part of Carter for agreement beyond the arguments over guns, money and territory in the Middle East does seem to have some influence on Begin and Sadat and makes them pay at least some attention to their common concerns beyond their domestic politics.

Prime Minister Begin indicated this in an interview with Time magazine just before he came to Camp David.

"The whole free world is in danger," he said. "We are an integral part of it and we are interested in keeping liberty alive. From this point of view, the prestige of the president of the United States is very important to us. Therefore we would like to see this present situation enhanced. This is one of the reasons why Israel is vitally interested in the success at Camp David. As far as I know, President Sadat also is perturbed by these

events, worried by them. Perhaps from this, too, we may find a common language."

In other words, these three men seem to have a sense, not only of the historical importance of this meeting, but also as a Summit beyond the political summit at Camp David.

Another theologian, Herbert Butterfield, put the point more clearly:

"Everything is going to depend in fact upon what we do over and above the work of self-defense. There can be no international system until somebody finds a way of relieving the pressure and begins the task of creating confidence. . . . We cannot begin to put the initial check upon the evil — we cannot begin to insert the first wedge — unless we make a signal call upon every human feeling we possess. We wait, perhaps, for some Abraham Lincoln who will make the mightiest kind of liberating decision."

This is the challenge before the three men at Camp David.

Indira Gandhi's Dictatorship

By Anthony Lewis

NEW DELHI — Seeing Indira Gandhi for the first time, in all its staggering diversity of culture and tongue and belief, the visitor finds it hard to imagine the country in the grip of a relentless dictator. But Indira Gandhi was that, and she very nearly succeeded in fastening on India not only her own imperium but a dynasty.

The dimensions of Mrs. Gandhi's late experiment in tyranny are still not sufficiently understood in the West. And they should be, for they indicate how fragile the protections of freedom may be in any country. Fortunately, what Mrs. Gandhi did is spread on the record. A commission of investigation under a former Indian chief justice, J.C. Shah, has just completed its work: three detailed reports chilling in their dispassionate recital of the facts.

The press was a prime target from the moment Mrs. Gandhi as prime minister moved all power into her own hands. Americans and Europeans know that she imposed a system of censorship on newspapers, that she restricted and expelled foreign correspondents. But the messages were even cruder than that.

Electricity Cut

On June 25, 1975, the night that she had an emergency declared, the country's major newspapers found their electricity cut off — and could not publish. Mrs. Gandhi used the government-owned radio and television to sell her explanation of the emergency: an internal security threat that, according to the Shah commission, was in fact nonexistent.

Newspaper owners who had other corporate interests, as many do in India, were threatened with the loss of essential business licenses if their editors tried to criticize the government; some proprietors then fired the editors. The government consolidated four independent news agencies into one, under a board dominated by official stooges. It abolished the Press Council.

Censors not only forbade critical editorial comment, they banned the reporting of opposition speeches in

parliament. They told newspapers how to cover important court decisions in cases challenging Mrs. Gandhi and emergency rule. And they advised editors not to print anything at all when the decisions were adverse.

The courts were another major focus of attack. India has a strong tradition of independence in its judiciary, and many judges did stand up to Mrs. Gandhi, despite her emergency decrees suspending constitutional rights. They freed some prisoners on writs of habeas corpus and declared censorship and other orders unlawful.

Judges Transferred

She responded with actions against the particular judges, for example, transferring them to remote courts. And then she had parliament pass a law forbidding courts to pass judgment on the emergency rules, by habeas corpus or otherwise. Fourteen lower courts found this assault on their jurisdiction itself invalid. But the Supreme Court, over a single dissent, bowed to it.

Parliament was a rubber stamp because Mrs. Gandhi had leading opposition figures arrested and detained without trial. A number of journalists were also jailed without charges. And Mrs. Gandhi's critics were often brutally treated in prison. The Shah commission described gruesome torture.

Mrs. Gandhi took control of all intelligence services and internal security agents into her own hands. The Shah commission found that wiretapping and other forms of surveillance flourished.

All this is known in India now, and can be openly discussed, because Indira Gandhi made a mistake: She held an election and she was overwhelmingly defeated. But that is no reason for believers in democracy, in India or elsewhere, to relax in self-congratulation.

The rescue of Indian democracy was, as the Duke of Wellington said after Waterloo, a damned close-run thing. In fact, the voters were probably less moved by Mrs. Gandhi's stifling of freedom than by another facet of her tyranny: the program of forced sterilization run by her son Sanjay. Buses in New

John Dornberg

From Munich:

Espionage scandals are about as routine as the weather report in [West Germany], where 10,000 spies . . . are reputed to be operating at any time. . .

MUNICH — It sometimes seems that if it isn't the hunt for terrorists that makes the headlines in West Germany, then invariably it is another espionage scandal.

The real fireworks start, however, when, as has been the case the past few weeks, both themes dominate the news.

There was, first of all, the bungled near-capture of three most-wanted terrorist suspects — Willi Peter Stoll, Christian Klar and Adelheid Schulz. All three are implicated in last year's murders of Solicitor General Siegfried Buback, banker Juergen Ponto and industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

For those who missed the story, let me recapitulate.

Early last month, it seems, these three alleged political killers, their appearance much changed from their mug shots on "wanted" posters, were busy chartering helicopters around the Rhineland in the guise of being a camera crew making test films and seeking locations for a TV thriller.

The Purpose

The purpose, authorities now speculate, was either to plan another terrorist attack or to assess the chances of springing some of their friends from prisons in the area.

Be that as it may, they aroused the suspicions of the pilots flying them who, in turn, notified police.

That led to several days of rather amateurish surveillance, climaxed by a Keystone Kops chase during which the three shook off their pursuers with one of Hollywood's oldest dodge tricks.

The story of this embarrassing law enforcement fiasco finally surfaced a few weeks ago with predictable results: The usual partisan-political crossfire, a probe by the Bundestag's Internal Affairs Committee, and by the now-inevitable machine-gun-toting and shutting-the-barndoor-afterward nationwide dragnet.

To be sure, one of the three — Stoll — was ultimately nabbed last Wednesday, albeit more by accident than through intensive sleuthing, which is also par for the course.

He was spotted by an alert burglar while peacefully reading a book in a restaurant in Dusseldorf where, it turned out, he had been living unnoticed for almost six months. When local police attempted to arrest him he pulled a pistol and was gunned down fatally.

One Wonders

The image of dim-witted flat-foot is hardly one generally associated with West Germany's police. But these events — and other bungles — do leave one wondering.

Beyond that thought there is a more disturbing one. While the country is caught up in a law-and-order hysteria, a McCarthy-type witchhunt for alleged "intellectual instigators of terrorism," and demands for more laws restricting democratic freedoms become louder, the real terrorists go virtually undetected.

And that brings us to West Germany's latest spy story.

Espionage scandals are about as routine as the weather report in this country, where 10,000 spies — give or take a couple thousand — are reputed to be operating at any time and at least one is on trial in some courtroom somewhere almost every day.

But the most recent case is different.

First of all, one of the two men under investigation — Uwe Holz — is a Social Democratic (SPD) Bundestag deputy. The other, Joachim Brouder-Groeger — is a key staff aide to Egon Bahr, the SPD's general manager. A former Cabinet member, Bahr is regarded as the architect of the SPD's and Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik.

The most striking aspect of the case, however, is the mounting evidence that there is no case at all.

Instead, they seem to be victims of a political intrigue to discredit the SPD in advance of the crucial state election in Hesse next month, and of the vivid imagination of Lt. Gen. Ion Pacepa, the Romanian intelligence official who defected to the United States via West Germany last month.

Unlikely

Granted, the exposure — in 1964 and 1965 of two other members of parliament as spies — does tend to make that august body immune to penetration, but Holz is an especially unlikely cloak-and-dagger suspect.

Only 34, he is chairman of the Foreign Aid Committee and one of parliament's 20 youngest members — those men and women born after, or still in diapers on, VE Day who represent the new generation of postwar politicians.

He is an engaging and hopeful-spirited representative of that generation who, in an interview with some years ago, expressed surprise about how little is taught in West German schools regarding the Nazi past and called for the continued prosecution of Nazi criminals — not only to pay the debts of our history, but also to fill the gaps left in the minds of our young by their textbooks and teachers.

Holz struck me as one of a minority of West German politicians whose understanding of democracy goes beyond mere lip service, platform oratory and quadrennial electioneering. Perhaps that is why he is a broad and easy target for spies in this worrisome and troubled country.

Presumably, the next week or so will reveal what, if anything, there is to the accusations against him and Brouder-Groeger, or whether the suspicious surrounding them are merely the Balkan tales and old-fashioned legends of a high-ranking defector.

But regardless of the outcome of the probe, this latest espionage case (or non-case) has another aspect that ultimately is more serious than the spying, if any, that may be disclosed.

The case became public only after Pacepa's allegations regarding the two men had been leaked to the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU-CSU) and certain newspaper beholders to them, apparently by friends in the security and counter-intelligence service.

A Question

Now that raises an intriguing question.

What kind of counter-intelligence and security force is it whose officials — all career civil servants — are so disloyal to the elected government they are sworn to serve that they leak classified information to those whose policies they prefer?

Having asked that, one could pose another question.

What kind of police is it that mounts dramatic reminders of martial law, but lets presumed political killers escape on a moonlit road where even Stansky and High would have made their catch?

Bombings Restart After Holidays

Terrorist 'Truce' Ends in Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 11 (NYT) — The bombing of a railroad train last week, which might have had tragic consequences, was taken by Italians as an ominous warning that the terrorists are about to end their unofficial summer truce, and are plotting more violence.

[Police in Rome said that terrorists bombed an office of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, a carpet store operated by an Iranian and the apartment of a rightist student early today, damaging property, United Press International reported.]

[The bombing of a Persian rug store run by Soleiman Hazan, was the third such attack on Iranian-related targets in two days. Police speculated that the attacks were connected with the leftist-student and Iranian-exile demonstrations Friday night against the imposition of martial law by the shah of Iran. Firebombs were thrown against the entrance of a Christian Democratic Party office, and against the doorway of rightist student Alberto Longi, who was arrested in connection with the shooting death Sept. 30 of leftist Walter Rossi during student clashes, then released for lack of evidence.]

[Police in Trento said that a private television station was bombed during the night, causing light damage, and police at Cerveteri, near Rome, reported that an arson attack on a school caused light damage.]

The train bombing was followed Friday by three explosions in Rome and one in Turin in what police said were coordinated attacks. Responsibility for the Turin blast was taken by a caller claiming to be a member of the Armed Proletarian Cells, one of the more active terrorist groups in Italy.

Summer Break

The Red Brigades and allied underground groups have relented since the kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro in the spring. There were a few more gun attacks with the victims shot in the legs and acts of sabotage in industrial plants, but most of summer has been unexpectedly calm.

Millions of foreign tourists flocked to Italy, despite the terrorism scare a few months earlier, and if they had a brush with lawlessness, it was petty thievery or purse-snatching.

The ceremonies after the death of Pope Paul VI last month and those surrounding the election and

inauguration of his successor, Pope John Paul I, unfolded without major disturbances.

The only incidents occurred Sept. 3, before and during the pontiff's inaugural mass in St. Peter's Square, when leftist groups protested against the presence of President Jorge Videla of Argentina.

It is indicative of the political climate in Italy that the Communist Party harshly condemned the violence committed by the anti-Videla demonstrators, denouncing them as "hooligans" and "provocateurs."

Earlier this month, a fire in one of Italy's biggest steel mills, in Taranto in the south, knocked out a modern blast furnace and severely curtailed production for a week. There was clear evidence of arson. A clandestine ultraleftist group, believed to be an offshoot of the Red Brigades, assumed responsibility for the sabotage.

Saved by Chance

Then the train bombing occurred. The target was the always-crowded Milan-Sicily express. By mere chance, it was thundering southward on a track parallel to the one on which it normally travels because of maintenance work scheduled for that night, Tuesday to Wednesday.

A powerful bomb went off, damaging the electric locomotive, but barely touching the passenger coaches. Nobody was hurt. If the express had been using the normal tracks, there might have been a slaughter.

Italians remembered the bombing of the Rome-Munich express near the same spot, on the mountainous stretch between Bologna and Florence, in August, 1974.

In that blast, 14 persons were killed and scores were injured. The bombing has remained unexplained and unpunished. No underground group has claimed responsibility. Nor has any group come forward with the usual leaflets or anonymous telephone calls to take responsibility for the attack on the Milan-Sicily express.

Investigators suspected that the 1974 bombing was the work of an extreme neofascist network, but their hunch has never been substantiated. Leftist newspapers are again theorizing that the bombing of the Milan-Sicily express was engineered by ultrarightists. Again, there are no clues.

New Terror Season

The nation is fearful that another season of terror may be about to start. These forebodings deepened when the jailed "historic leaders" of the Red Brigades were back in the news once more.

The central figure is, again, Renato Curcio, the former sociology student who is considered founder of the Red Brigades and is serving concurrent prison sentences of 8 and 15 years. Last month, after a riot in the maximum-security prison on the island of Asinara, between Sardinia and Corsica, he had called on all "political prisoners" in Italy to rebel.

The authorities quickly transferred Curcio, 37, and other convicted terrorists from Asinara to various institutions in Sicily and on the mainland, separating them from one another.

But the prison situation is under scrutiny by Parliament, senators and deputies have visited the facility on Asinara Island, and far-left newspapers are alleging that imprisoned extremists are being tortured.

Prison Ferment

It is widely feared that the ferment in the prisons may soon prompt the terrorists who are at large to stage new spectacular attacks.

The impending start of the new academic year, which is shorter in Italy than in any other European country, also worries the security agencies. Schools and colleges are about to reopen, and what the police regard as a "critical mass" of radical students is again gathering in the cities.

Students, rather than workers, are the bulk of the troops in the Red Brigades. Many of the practicing or potential terrorists have been on vacation during the last several weeks. Members of the Red Brigades, who have plenty of money from bank holdups and other criminal forms of "self-financing," may have been on the beaches with unsuspecting foreign vacationers.

Egypt Said to Seek Japanese Aid For Building a New Suez Canal

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (UPI) — Egypt has sought Japanese cooperation to construct a new Suez Canal to be opened by the end of 20th century, it has been reported.

Egyptian officials are expected to brief Japan on the details of the \$5.2-billion project at the first Japan-Egypt economic meeting that is to begin on Wednesday in Cairo, the newspaper Mainichi Shimbun said.

The Egyptian government, after consultations with a British technical institute, has decided to construct a new canal instead of enlarging the present canal for two-way traffic, the newspaper quoted top financial sources as saying.

The sources said that the construction site is planned on the eastern side of the canal. The proposed canal could handle more than 80 very large crude carriers daily, according to the sources.

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EGNATIA-APPIA-CASTALIA-ESPRESSO OLBIA



JEANS A LA NEW YORK — Calvin Klein's jeans (left) are matched with a cream-colored blouse designed by Pinky and Diane, while Bill Atkinson shows line of brown leather jeans (right).

Jeans Take On Yet Another Dimension

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (IHT) — Jeans are becoming sexy and in more countries than one. Once genuine American work clothes and now a fashion staple the world over, they are going through still another phase.

In a forceful assault on a seemingly endless market, American designers are concentrating on cutting jeans in the new, elegant, spindly manner. True, the fabric is often the same but the cut is quite different. The fit is much tighter, especially around the butt, but the biggest change is along the legs, which are cut stove-pipe thin. All this would not be complete without spiky high heels, which, too, add another dimension to the old, comfortable and slightly sloppy sneakers look.

Every other designer is into jeans these days, but the most popular seem to be Calvin Klein's and Gloria Vanderbilt's, with the latter sold out at Bergdorf-Goodman last week.

Fashion

Prices vary from \$40 to \$70, which is considerably higher than the real thing, but you get new look plus the name of the designer scrawled out on the back pocket.

Fluffy Blouses

Italian Roberta di Camerino, who has several stores in the United States, including one in Fifth Avenue's Olympic Towers, feels that the new, slim jeans need different accessories, mainly big, fluffy blouses. She said, "If you wear skintight jeans, you have to make sure the top is full and soft."

A leather expert, she said that she has at least 12 different blouses to go with her jeans.

Several years ago, jeans were the beginning of a growing fad for sports and work clothes. The latest development is the invasion of the fashion market by tennis shorts, jogging shorts or gym sweatsuits, which are finding their way into everyday life. The term sportswear, once meant for sports only, is now equally good for the office and reflects, in fact, a deep desire for anonymity as well as comfort.

Dining Out in Turkey

When an Old Caravanserai Becomes a Restaurant

By Naomi Banny

BODRUM, Turkey (IHT) — Pleasure mecca of the Eastern Mediterranean is the Han, an old caravanserai transformed into a restaurant, nightclub, discotheque, and rendezvous for Turkey's leading writers, artists, film makers and poets in spiritual flight from Ankara and Istanbul. The international yacht people gather there in the evenings to dine copiously on regional specialties and dance under the star-spangled velvet sky.

This vast construction for man and beast was built in 1769 in traditional form. Rooms were located in the two-story arched quadrangle. The animals bedded down in the spacious roofless courtyard. From Bodrum, (the Halicarnassus of antiquity), the caravans penetrated into Anatolia, and beyond into Persia. From Bodrum, the corsairs sailed west, operating as far as Algiers.

Over the years, the caravanserai slipped from importance into decrepitude, a sometime market, depot, coffee house and shambles. In 1972, the High Commission for Monumental Buildings gave permission for a restoration that took two years. In 1974, the revived Han immediately established itself as the place in this part of the world.

In the lanterned courtyard around banana trees and oleander, handsome wooden tables and cushioned benches can receive 200 guests. To facilitate service, a la carte has been abandoned in favor of a set menu. A procession of dishes is served to you by nimble boys, mostly students.

Local Red Wine

Cloudy anise-flavored raki ("lion's milk") or a bottle of local red wine, of course, to drink. Asia Minor has been a wine-producing area since antiquity.

Menzes, the classical opening for any meal in Turkey, were simple and good. A slice of fried eggplant; a slab of salty white goat cheese; a dollop of the cheese mashed pink with paprika; a sun-ripened tomato; creamy eggplant caviar; a few pungent green leaves of roka, consisting of arugula of Italy; a dab of kopoghlu. This mixture of fried diced eggplant, green pepper and tomatoes fired with cayenne and tempered with garlic-spiced yoghurt is the traditional accompaniment to raki.

Then comes a platter of shepherd's salad — cucumbers and tomatoes that were a perfection of naturalness mixed with more roka and a few cubes of cheese. This followed by a platter of golden fried

potatoes and deep-fried miniature *horekts*, tiny puff-paste triangles filled with cheese.

The parade continues. Now arrives a plate generously heaped with crispy morsels of fried octopus, the delicacy of the region. It is followed by the signature dish of the Han: A bed of finely shredded potatoes is slathered with yoghurt and topped by pieces of beef cut in a thick julienne. The beef is tough but never mind. Alternating with the Han kebabs are individual earthenware casseroles of fish stewed with vegetables.

Dessert is a composition of chunks of sweet juicy melon, watermelon and the incommensurable small seedless white grapes of Izmir (the famed grapes of Smyrna).

The music never stops. To his own guitar accompaniment, Moreno sings songs of all the Mediterranean. The black-bearded Ender in a rich baritone sings Turkish songs that go back 500 and 600 years and plays on the *az*, a stringed instrument that was born in Central Asia. The multi-talented Ender does renderings for architects, runs a travel agency, owns the small and charming bar-restaurant, La Lanterna, which specializes in octopus and fish kebabs.

The live wires behind the Han are Erdogan Dinc, a former civil engineer who after 10 years working for an American oil company in Nigeria and around Turkey decided to turn his back on "agitation and anxiety" for the picturesque peace of Bodrum, and Aydin Arican, a former captain in the merchant marine.

Sleepy Bodrum, on a peninsula separating the Mediterranean from the Aegean, started waking from its slumbers about five years ago, when the intellectuals and the artsy-craftsy types staked it out as their refuge and playground. Boutiques and bars proliferated.

For the moment, the best approach is by the sea past the Crusader Castle. Visible on the horizon are the Greek islands scattered like beads of a broken necklace. The locals of both nationalities in this area are in commercial cooperation. Scheduled for next season is a Greek-owned fleet of hydrofoils which will provide regular service between the nearby Greek island of Cos and Bodrum.

Out of Bodrum to Cos will skim two hydrofoils owned by Ender and his partner.

Some action against the cull is, however, being taken. A petition containing 30,000 signatures — about 6,500 from Orkney residents and tourists — will be presented to the secretary of state for Scotland, Bruce Millan, Jo Grimond, MP for Orkney and Shetland.

More direct action is planned by the Ferne Animal Sanctuary Group, which will put a man on each island beach, ready to shoot the seals into the sea at the approach of the ship from Norway. The bobbing gray heads will make difficult targets for the sealers, who would have an easy time on shore, but some risk to the new-born pups is involved.

Scotland supports roughly half of the world population of gray seals, about 120,000. Other major breeding grounds are Canada, Iceland and Norway.

It is estimated that the adult gray seal consumes about 15 pounds of fish and other food a day. This, according to Aberdeen Marine Laboratory and Scottish Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory spokesmen, is equivalent to between 1 and 2 percent of the total fish catch taken by all countries in British coastal waters in 1975 (the latest year for which full statistics are available), but between 5 and 10 percent of the total catch taken within the United Kingdom's extended fishery limit.

Sidewalk Cleanup Campaign

Little White Dogs Point The Right Way in Paris

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — By the end of 1978, the streets of Paris will be paved with little white dogs. Four hundred of the plastic dachshunds already decorate Paris sidewalks in the latest attempt to get French dogs to "do their duty" where they should — in the gutters.

The dog problem — which stuffy city officials alternately refer to as "dirt" or "droppings" — has become acute in recent years and poses a serious challenge to Paris' claim to be the most beautiful city in the world. Dog owners let their pets run free. The soiled sidewalks have become obstacle courses for pedestrians.

City employees have in the past come up with varying solutions, most of which tried to lure dogs to attractive areas created especially for them. The solutions failed. The latest one involves placing little plastic dachshunds to the sidewalk every three feet with a huge arrow under the dog pointing to the gutter.

"It's partly advertising," said Charles Monterrat, of the city's Service de Nettoyement, or Sanitation Department. "It's to remind people to yank their dogs at the right moment."

The department's gung-ho approach to the humorous dachshund is the source of a disagreement within the city administration over how to deal with an annoying and persistent problem. The Sanitation Department thinks emphasis should be on the rules and reminders to obey them. A mayoral commission, appointed six months ago to study the dog problem, thinks forcing will not work.

"If reminding people of the rules were sufficient," said Jacqueline Nebout, the commission head, "it would have worked a long time ago."

Mrs. Nebout said that the city must make it easier for dogs to relieve themselves in clean and proper surroundings. "It's always better to go in the direction of instincts," she said. "A dog instinctively goes toward trees and grass."

Mrs. Nebout has proposed digging grass plots around city trees and installing doggie patches in new vest-pocket parks. The propos-

als, which were accepted by Mayor Jacques Chirac, include an advertising campaign.

"French people will never walk around with a plastic bag and a shovel," said Mrs. Nebout, "but if you show them an elegant, well-known actor using a newspaper to push the droppings into the gutter, they'll go along with that." Mrs. Nebout said that her program will be directed by the Sanitation Department on an experimental basis.

Meanwhile, the department continues to sprinkle Paris with white plastic dogs. The idea was born in its Place de l'Hotel de Ville offices about a year ago. Several dog forms were tested, including a pointer. But, Mr. Monterrat said, "some of the silhouettes looked too much like a horse."

After the silhouette was chosen, the city inaugurated a test, passing 40 white dogs on the sidewalks of the Left Bank near the Boulevard Saint-Germain, an area plagued by "the dog problem." According to Mr. Monterrat, the test yielded "no clear results" and the quarter is still cluttered with droppings. Nevertheless, the department is forging ahead, putting down plastic dogs as it installs parking meters. The area near the Champs-Elysees has recently been endowed with 250 white dogs. Six hundred of them will inhabit Paris by the end of the year.

The department hopes the visual bombardment will trigger the desired Pavlovian reaction in both *chien* and owner.

"After World War II, people didn't have enough food for themselves let alone for dogs," said Mr. Monterrat, himself a poodle owner. In the late 1960s, the French began to experience a sharp rise in their standard of living. Today, the dog population of Paris is estimated at 250,000.

According to Mr. Monterrat, the problem is stickier here than in other cities. Parisians are considered to be individualistic and lacking in communal spirit. Mr. Monterrat said that tests with a doggie sandbox and an expensive apparatus containing a faucet and drainage pipes failed.

Finally, last year, the city launched an advertising campaign. Posters showed a dog soiling the sidewalk while the master looked on. The slogan read, *Tel maître, tel chien* (Like master, like dog).

The Sanitation Department has now stepped up on inspiring the population through attractive installations or disapproving advertisements. "Now," said Mr. Monterrat, "we're trying to limit the displeasure of the population by applying the rules. It's easier, more economical and more efficient." Each plastic dog costs the city \$30.

Nature of Crime
Beefed-up law enforcement, the natural companion measure, is not envisaged, though city police are apparently too consumed by traffic and security problems to deal with dog dirt. The meter maids, who would be a natural for the job, "are not on the streets when the dogs frequent them." According to officials, even if the meter maids were available, enforcement would be difficult because of the "fugitive" (hit and run) nature of the crime.

While waiting for results, the department continues to study cleanup problems. "It's not easy for the street cleaners to handle this," said Mr. Monterrat, speaking of the city's 5,000 street sweepers who are mostly immigrant workers. Mr. Monterrat implied they often fail to remove the dog mess.

While the prospect of a cleaner Paris is dim at this point, the pedestrian is at least delighted by the vision of a tubular doggie which draws his eye to the sidewalk and inadvertently helps him avoid the mess. "At least they didn't make it a poodle," said one pedestrian. "A dachshund is proletarian. Anyone can identify with it."

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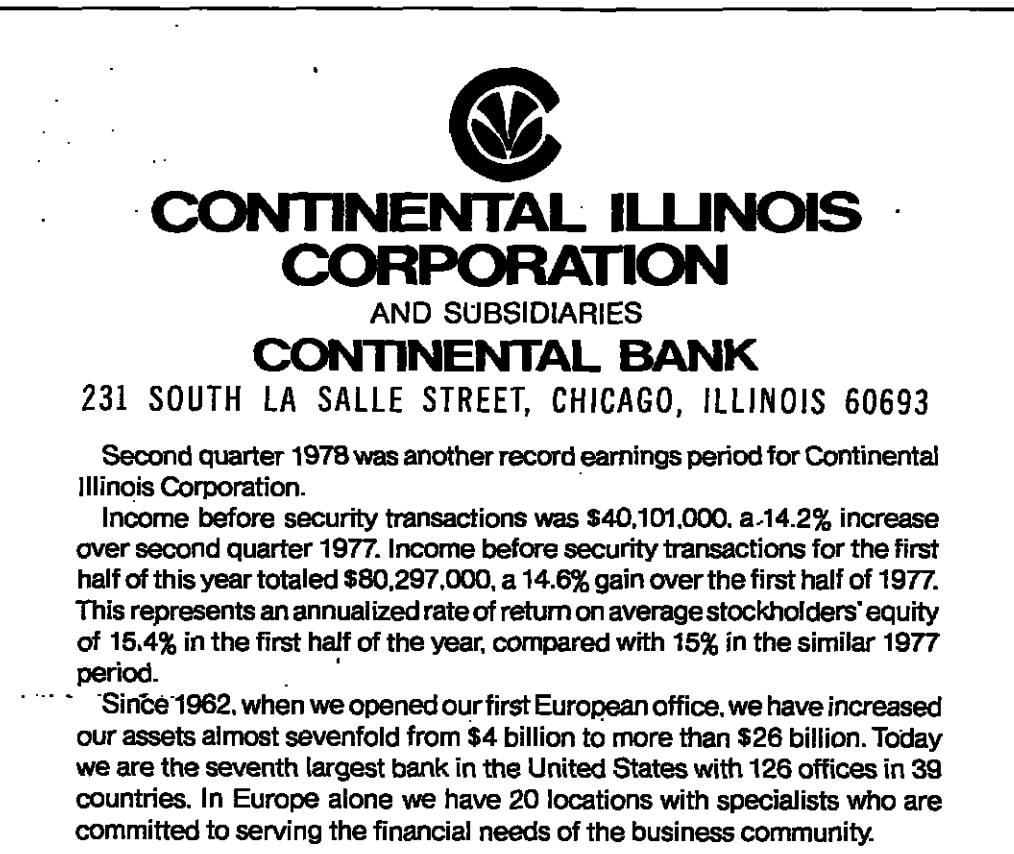
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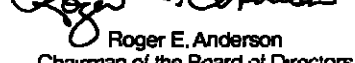
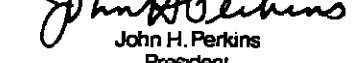
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						High Low	Cost	Cost
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100	100	CING	of 9.30	8.6	230	196	196	3585-8
97%	78%	CING	of 7.44	8.9	2160	870	3450	84-3
32%	17%	CINW	of 1.10	25.10	79	770	390	390
297%	18%	CIFC	of 1.16	4.1	816	274	274	274-3
55%	49%	CIFC	of 3.00	4.1	816	274	274	274-3
18%	11%	CIVW	of 1.11	5.3	572	185	178	185
15%	14%	CIVW	of 1.11	5.3	572	185	178	185
30%	20%	CIVW	of 1.11	5.3	572	185	178	185
40%	28%	CLARK	of 2	5.2	7	381	395	395
14%	11%	CLARK	of 2	5.2	7	381	395	395
63%	47%	CW	of 2.40	40.14	21	697	176	176
231%	18%	CW	of 1.84	8.6	259	194	194	194
91%	79%	CW	of 1.67	8.6	259	194	194	194
4%	79%	CW	of 1.67	8.6	259	194	194	194
121%	6%	CW	of 1.67	8.6	259	194	194	194
157%	15%	CW	of 1.67	8.6	259	194	194	194
147%	8%	CW	of 1.67	8.6	259	194	194	194
13	10%	CW	of 1.67	8.6	259	194	194	194

(Continued on Page 8)



 		
Roger E. Anderson Chairman of the Board of Directors		
John H. Perkins President		
Consolidated Statement of Condition/June 30 <i>(in millions)</i>		
	1978	1977
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 2,272.5	\$ 2,120.3
Total funds sold	4,057.3	3,866.0
Investment securities:		
U.S. Treasury and Federal agency securities	525.1	723.1
State, county and municipal securities	1,406.1	1,628.4
Other securities	283.2	249.4
Trading account securities	282.8	210.9
Total loans	15,765.3	13,040.8
Less: Valuation reserve on loans	172.3	165.4
<i>Net loans</i>	15,593.0	12,875.5
Lease financing receivables	349.1	295.2
Properties and equipment	177.8	145.5
Customers' liability on acceptances	463.1	279.7
Other real estate	28.0	30.8
Other assets	710.2	445.1
Total assets	\$26,603.2	\$22,869.9
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Domestic—Demand	\$ 4,041.2	\$ 3,600.7
Savings	1,397.8	1,544.6
Other time	5,293.6	3,843.9
Overseas branches and subsidiaries	7,871.2	7,419.6
<i>Total deposits</i>	18,603.8	16,408.8
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4,811.2	3,918.0
Long-term debt	417.5	321.1
Other funds borrowed	597.2	408.1
Acceptances outstanding	467.1	280.3
Other liabilities	637.2	571.5
<i>Total liabilities</i>	25,534.0	21,907.8
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock—without par value:		
Authorized: 10,000,000 shares, none issued		
Common stock—\$5 par value:		
Authorized: 80,000,000 shares both years		
Issued and outstanding: 1978—35,623,545 shares		
1977—35,549,450 shares	178.1	177.7
Capital surplus	428.8	428.0
Retained earnings	462.3	356.4
<i>Total stockholders' equity</i>	1,069.2	962.1
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$26,603.2	\$22,869.9

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<p>July</p> <p>206.20 +0.10 207.20 +0.20 208.20 +0.30 210.00 +0.50 211.00 +0.60 212.00 +0.70 213.00 +0.80 214.00 +0.90 215.00 +1.00 216.00 +1.10 217.00 +1.20 218.00 +1.30 219.00 +1.40 220.00 +1.50 221.00 +1.60 222.00 +1.70 223.00 +1.80 224.00 +1.90 225.00 +2.00 226.00 +2.10 227.00 +2.20 228.00 +2.30 229.00 +2.40 230.00 +2.50 231.00 +2.60 232.00 +2.70 233.00 +2.80 234.00 +2.90 235.00 +3.00 236.00 +3.10 237.00 +3.20 238.00 +3.30 239.00 +3.40 240.00 +3.50 241.00 +3.60 242.00 +3.70 243.00 +3.80 244.00 +3.90 245.00 +4.00 246.00 +4.10 247.00 +4.20 248.00 +4.30 249.00 +4.40 250.00 +4.50 251.00 +4.60 252.00 +4.70 253.00 +4.80 254.00 +4.90 255.00 +5.00 256.00 +5.10 257.00 +5.20 258.00 +5.30 259.00 +5.40 260.00 +5.50 261.00 +5.60 262.00 +5.70 263.00 +5.80 264.00 +5.90 265.00 +6.00 266.00 +6.10 267.00 +6.20 268.00 +6.30 269.00 +6.40 270.00 +6.50 271.00 +6.60 272.00 +6.70 273.00 +6.80 274.00 +6.90 275.00 +7.00 276.00 +7.10 277.00 +7.20 278.00 +7.30 279.00 +7.40 280.00 +7.50 281.00 +7.60 282.00 +7.70 283.00 +7.80 284.00 +7.90 285.00 +8.00 286.00 +8.10 287.00 +8.20 288.00 +8.30 289.00 +8.40 290.00 +8.50 291.00 +8.60 292.00 +8.70 293.00 +8.80 294.00 +8.90 295.00 +9.00 296.00 +9.10 297.00 +9.20 298.00 +9.30 299.00 +9.40 300.00 +9.50 301.00 +9.60 302.00 +9.70 303.00 +9.80 304.00 +9.90 305.00 +10.00 306.00 +10.10 307.00 +10.20 308.00 +10.30 309.00 +10.40 310.00 +10.50 311.00 +10.60 312.00 +10.70 313.00 +10.80 314.00 +10.90 315.00 +11.00 316.00 +11.10 317.00 +11.20 318.00 +11.30 319.00 +11.40 320.00 +11.50 321.00 +11.60 322.00 +11.70 323.00 +11.80 324.00 +11.90 325.00 +12.00 326.00 +12.10 327.00 +12.20 328.00 +12.30 329.00 +12.40 330.00 +12.50 331.00 +12.60 332.00 +12.70 333.00 +12.80 334.00 +12.90 335.00 +13.00 336.00 +13.10 337.00 +13.20 338.00 +13.30 339.00 +13.40 340.00 +13.50 341.00 +13.60 342.00 +13.70 343.00 +13.80 344.00 +13.90 345.00 +14.00 346.00 +14.10 347.00 +14.20 348.00 +14.30 349.00 +14.40 350.00 +14.50 351.00 +14.60 352.00 +14.70 353.00 +14.80 354.00 +14.90 355.00 +15.00 356.00 +15.10 357.00 +15.20 358.00 +15.30 359.00 +15.40 360.00 +15.50 361.00 +15.60 362.00 +15.70 363.00 +15.80 364.00 +15.90 365.00 +16.00 366.00 +16.10 367.00 +16.20 368.00 +16.30 369.00 +16.40 370.00 +16.50 371.00 +16.60 372.00 +16.70 373.00 +16.80 374.00 +16.90 375.00 +17.00 376.00 +17.10 377.00 +17.20 378.00 +17.30 379.00 +17.40 380.00 +17.50 381.00 +17.60 382.00 +17.70 383.00 +17.80 384.00 +17.90 385.00 +18.00 386.00 +18.10 387.00 +18.20 388.00 +18.30 389.00 +18.40 390.00 +18.50 391.00 +18.60 392.00 +18.70 393.00 +18.80 394.00 +18.90 395.00 +19.00 396.00 +19.10 397.00 +19.20 398.00 +19.30 399.00 +19.40 400.00 +19.50 401.00 +19.60 402.00 +19.70 403.00 +19.80 404.00 +19.90 405.00 +20.00 406.00 +20.10 407.00 +20.20 408.00 +20.30 409.00 +20.40 410.00 +20.50 411.00 +20.60 412.00 +20.70 413.00 +20.80 414.00 +20.90 415.00 +21.00 416.00 +21.10 417.00 +21.20 418.00 +21.30 419.00 +21.40 420.00 +21.50 421.00 +21.60 422.00 +21.70 423.00 +21.80 424.00 +21.90 425.00 +22.00 426.00 +22.10 427.00 +22.20 428.00 +22.30 429.00 +22.40 430.00 +22.50 431.00 +22.60 432.00 +22.70 433.00 +22.80 434.00 +22.90 435.00 +23.00 436.00 +23.10 437.00 +23.20 438.00 +23.30 439.00 +23.40 440.00 +23.50 441.00 +23.60 442.00 +23.70 443.00 +23.80 444.00 +23.90 445.00 +24.00 446.00 +24.10 447.00 +24.20 448.00 +24.30 449.00 +24.40 450.00 +24.50 451.00 +24.60 452.00 +24.70 453.00 +24.80 454.00 +24.90 455.00 +25.00 456.00 +25.10 457.00 +25.20 458.00 +25.30 459.00 +25.40 460.00 +25.50 461.00 +25.60 462.00 +25.70 463.00 +25.80 464.00 +25.90 465.00 +26.00 466.00 +26.10 467.00 +26.20 468.00 +26.30 469.00 +26.40 470.00 +26.50 471.00 +26.60 472.00 +26.70 473.00 +26.80 474.00 +26.90 475.00 +27.00 476.00 +27.10 477.00 +27.20 478.00 +27.30 479.00 +27.40 480.00 +27.50 481.00 +27.60 482.00 +27.70 483.00 +27.80 484.00 +27.90 485.00 +28.00 486.00 +28.10 487.00 +28.20 488.00 +28.30 489.00 +28.40 490.00 +28.50 491.00 +28.60 492.00 +28.70 493.00 +28.80 494.00 +28.90 495.00 +29.00 496.00 +29.10 497.00 +29.20 498.00 +29.30 499.00 +29.40 500.00 +29.50 501.00 +29.60 502.00 +29.70 503.00 +29.80 504.00 +2</p>	
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But Officials Cautious

Japan Said Set on China Loan

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (NYT) — Japanese newspapers reported today that Japan has decided to give China a loan worth \$10 to \$12 billion — by far the largest in the history of both nations — but it will be some time before the loan materializes, officials said.

The financial daily, the Nihon Keizai, said that Japan's Export-Import Bank would lend the money to China at 6.25 percent over 5 to 10 years to finance development of coal mines and oil wells that would export to Japan under a \$20-billion long-term agreement signed in February.

However, officials did not confirm these reports and the general impression is that Japan — after a short month of huge excitement over the prospects for cooperation with the mainland after signature of a Sino-Japanese treaty of peace

and friendship on Aug. 12 — is rapidly calming down and will assess all Chinese loan proposals with a steady commercial eye.

'Takes Time'

"Anything connected with China takes time," said a Japanese foreign ministry official, reflecting general caution over glittering promises made by China.

"It is very difficult to predict anything about China," said an official of the Export-Import bank, which last month sent a mission to China that confirmed China is willing for the first time to receive bank loans from abroad.

"This could be the biggest loan we have made," said the official, "But the Ex-Im Bank is not yet sure whether this will be a single lump sum or will be spread over several years."

"In any case, the bank lends about a trillion yen every year,

which is equivalent to \$5 billion," said this source, "and in this sense the sums envisaged are not so large really except when seen as a single commitment."

The bank official revealed that planning for finance for China by Japan's Ex-Im bank — which lends on the same scale as the U.S. Ex-Im bank, these being the two largest institutions of their kind in the world — was still at an elementary stage.

Early Stages

The bank has only "just started discussing financing," and it does not yet know to what extent China produces coal nor the degree to which output would be stepped up. "Before fixing a financial arrangement the bank should know certain details," said the source.

Reports from China, quoting official sources, have said that coal production is 450 million to 500 million tons and will be doubled by the end of the current plan period in 1985 with Japanese assistance. But the bank has apparently not got detailed figures on the industry yet.

Bankers here said that Japan was still ill-informed on China's economic situation. "They sometimes say that they have enough foreign reserves for one or two years, and don't need to borrow abroad," said one banker. On other occasions the Japanese have been told that finance is urgently needed.

Nor have the Chinese given the Export-Import bank basic information on the oil industry so far. "They have been equally vague," said a bank source.

"Oil-industry executives here said that they were doubtful whether China yet had large proven resources offshore in the Bay of Posh, spoken of by the Chinese as the main area where they hope to drill with Japanese help, to raise exports from a few million tons a year to some 50 million tons by 1985 — equivalent to more than 10 percent of Japan's total needs.

The impression here is that there is enormous goodwill at the top in China. Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-Ping, regarded here as the strongest man in the government, has created the political drive to bring in Japanese technology and bank loans.

Vague Pragmatism

But beneath the level of Mr. Teng it appears to the Japanese that there are whole ranks of officials who do not yet know how to apply China's new pragmatic approach to Japan and who will need a great deal more time to get their methods sorted out let alone the practical details of such industries as coal and oil.

To Japanese officials these are still early days. "The Chinese attitude is very vague," said a Ministry of International Trade and Industry official. "The Japanese government is frustrated, we just don't have concrete figures."

Japan, China Expand Trade

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ) — Japanese and Chinese trade ministers agreed to expand trade under a long-term trade agreement, a Japanese report from Peking said today.

The agreement was reached between Japanese minister of international trade and industry Toshio Kuroki and Chinese foreign trade minister Li Chang, the Kyodo news service said in a Peking dispatch.

In a meeting with Mr. Li, the report said, Mr. Kuroki proposed a drastic expansion in two-way trade set at \$20 billion up to 1985 under the eight-year trade agreement concluded last February.

U.K. Prices Rise 0.5% in August

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ) — British wholesale prices rose a provisional 0.5 percent in August and were up 7.4 percent from a year earlier, the Department of Industry reported today.

The index for manufactured goods stood at 154.5, up from 153.8 in July and 143.8 a year earlier. The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by British manufacturing industry fell by 1 percent last month to 144.3 and was down 1.1 percent from 145.9 in August 1977, it said.

Both indices have been rebased, as part of a general overhaul of all British government statistics. The new base is 1975 equals 100. The indices are not seasonally adjusted.

Meanwhile, Department of Trade reported that the retail sales volume index for August is 111%, according to provisional estimates, up from 111.4 in July and 104.7 a year earlier.

China Fleet Expands

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ) — China's continuing expansion of its merchant fleet by means of purchases of second-hand ships or of vessels not taken up by the original contractor has been demonstrated by its latest move in which it paid more than \$36 million for three 44,500-ton, multi-purpose bulk carriers from Sweden's Gotaverken yard, it was reported today.

China is estimated to have bought more than 100 vessels last year in a campaign seen by shipping circles to reflect a change in policy aimed at increased direct participation in world trade.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Liquigas Salvage Plan Underway

The way was cleared for a bank group to salvage Liquigas SpA, as financier Raffaele Ursini agreed to offer his 51-percent interest in Societa Assicuratrice Industriale as security for Liquigas' debts while reorganization plans were formulated. Mr. Ursini, president of SAI and former managing director of Liquigas, was granted provisional liberty last week after spending eight weeks in prison on charges of irregularities in obtaining of state grants. SAI owns 16.5 percent of Liquigas. A Liquigas statement said Mr. Ursini offered his SAI shares as security on the understanding that Liquigas' bank creditors would agree to a moratorium on its accumulated debts of more than a trillion lire (more than \$1.2 billion). Such a plan has previously been approved for the Liquigas subsidiary Liquichimica.

Dow Develops Coal-Oil Catalyst

Dow Chemical says it has developed a new process to turn coal into oil. If it works out, the process could lead to commercial coal liquefaction by 1990, according to Dow. Dow's breakthrough involves using an inexpensive catalyst, a chemical that speeds up the desired reaction, which is easily recycled. It results in an oil product which is essentially free of

solid contaminants and is low in sulfur. The process, which can make three to four barrels of oil from a ton of coal at a cost of about \$80, involves grinding the coal and adding oil to make a paste. Then the catalyst and hydrogen are added while the mixture is heated, and finally, gases, liquids and solids are separated. The liquid is oil. The gases include natural gas, light petroleum gas, hydrogen and sulfur compounds.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Prospects Good

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel "has good prospects for continuing profits," Dennis Carey, chairman says. "Market demand continues strong and prices are firmer. Price discounting under import pressures has been reduced. We have our largest order backlog since 1974. Production rates are close to capacity levels," he adds. "We expect this to continue through the third quarter." He says, "and to remain high through the end of the year. We have had a turnaround in our financial performance and further improvement could be on the way." He did not comment specifically on the earnings outlook in his prepared remarks. But he said he is "optimistic" that previously proposed government loan guarantees for pollution controls and a new rail and structural mill "will be approved."

Time Runs Out for Voluntary Restraints

U.S. Held Lagging on Inflation Control

By Frank Swoboda

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP) — Time is running out for the Carter administration's efforts for voluntary control of inflation.

After nearly two years of false starts with a variety of voluntary anti-inflation programs, the White House has only three months left to come up with an effective plan for holding down wage and price increases before the start of next year's major new round of union contract bargaining.

The administration has now reached the same point in the three-year cycle of contract bargaining that the Nixon administration waited for in 1971 before imposing wage and price controls. The current lull between the end of the bargaining round that began in 1976 and the start of next year's new negotiating cycle is the only opportunity the White House has of intervening in contract negotiations during the president's first term without creating explosive wage inequities among the major unions.

The biggest concern of both the White House and most major union leaders is next year's negotiations between the Teamsters and the trucking industry over a new national trucking agreement. The outcome of these negotiations will basically set the wage pattern for the next three years.

"We've already told the administration that our members care a whole lot more about what the Teamsters do (at the bargaining table) than they do about what the government has to say about controlling inflation," says one key union leader involved in next year's bargaining round.

Expiration of Contracts

In addition to the 528,000 Teamsters whose contracts expire in the trucking industry March 31, major contracts expire next year in the petroleum, construction, rubber, clothing, electrical manufacturing, meatpacking and auto industries.

The wage "patterns" set in next year's contract negotiations will then serve as the target for all other industries — including basic metals — during the next two years. And this is what clearly worries administration economists.

From almost the first day of this administration, the major anti-inflation target has been the Teamsters. In his earliest public interviews, Charles Schultz, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has talked of the need to break the "wage momentum" in the next round of contract bargaining.

Since then, however, the administration has been unable to have any meaningful discussions with organized labor about an effective anti-inflation policy. "We could never even agree on the basic causes of inflation," says an administration official.

For the past two years, the Labor Department has been trying to clean up the Teamsters' Union's scandal-ridden pension funds. The clean-up effort has resulted in a variety of legal actions and could eventually produce indictments against some union leaders involved in the pension fund. That investigation has resulted in an almost total breakdown in the relationship between the government and the Teamsters.

That deterioration has already forced the administration to abandon earlier hopes of creating an anti-inflation program patterned after the Korean War controls experience. Under such a program, the White House had hoped to set

Shadow Committee Concerns

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (Reuters) — The Shadow Open Market Committee said neither the administration nor the Federal Reserve has developed a policy capable of slowing inflation.

The committee, a group of private-sector economists which follows U.S. monetary policy, said in a statement the administration proposes or adopts "one stopgap after another," none of which has more than a temporary effect on the rate of inflation.

Measures to defend the dollar through gold sales, swap arrangements, drawings on IMF balances and other recent measures at best buy time and the time bought has been squandered, it said. "The risk of recession has increased and the threat to economic freedom had grown. Inflation has risen and the long-term growth rate has fallen," it added.

The group suggested monetary expansion should be cut to a 6-percent rate over the next year until a non-inflationary growth rate is achieved. Abandoning interest-rate targets and controlling the monetary base are the most important steps the Fed must take to meet its responsibilities.

Dutch Prices Advance

THE HAGUE, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ) — The Dutch consumer price index rose a slight 0.5% in mid-August from mid-July to 121.4, according to the statistics bureau. The index is based on 1975 equals 100.

U.S. Factory Profits Expand Beyond 25%

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ) — U.S. factory profit margins expanded more than 25 percent in the second quarter, the Federal Trade Commission said today.

The latest report placed factory margins at 5.9 percent of sales, compared with 4.7 percent of the first quarter. The new figure also exceeded the 5.8 percent reported in the second quarter of 1978.

He noted that producers' costs are rising rapidly and the underlying inflation rate, which used to be calculated at 6 percent to 6.5 percent is currently 7 percent "or possibly more." There is not any "solid basis for assuming it will decelerate in the months ahead," he said.

Among oilfield service issues, Tidewater added 3/4 to 2 3/4. Reading and Bates two to 3 1/2. Santa Fe Industries 1 1/4 to 3 1/2. Dresser Industries 1/4 to 4 1/2. Sedco 1 1/4 to 4 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 1.17 points to 176.30.

In Chicago, corn and soybean prices posted gains while wheat and oats edged mostly lower today on the Board of Trade.

At the close, soybean prices were 2 to 3 1/2 cents higher, September \$6.53 1/2; wheat was 1/4 higher to 2 1/2 cents lower, September \$3.34 1/2; corn was 1 1/4 to 3 1/2 cents higher, September \$2.15, and oats were 1/4 to 3/4 cents lower, September \$1.33 1/4.

The Dow Jones industrial average was unchanged at 907.74 and advances led declines about three to two. Volume of 39 million shares compared with Friday's 42.17 million.

Pan American World Airways continued to lead the active list, gaining 1/4 to 10-14.

Holiday Inns, in second place, rose 1 1/4 to 27 1/2. Its directors will allow management to explore opportunities for hotel-casino operations wherever legal.

IBM lost 3/4 to 300 after dipping below that mark during the session. General Motors eased 1/4 to 65 1/2 and American Telephone gained 1/4 to 62 1/2.

Petroleum issues and oilfield service and equipment stocks performed well. Atlantic Richfield tacked on 1/4 to 54 1/2, Mobil 3/4 to 71 1/2, Phillips 3/4 to 34 1/2 and Pennzoil 1/4 to 32 1/2. Murphy Oil, which hit a new high last week, jumped 3/4 to 55 1/4.

U.S. Seen Stuck at 7% On Inflation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ) — U.S. consumer prices probably will rise at a relatively moderate pace over the next few months in the wake of the August decline in producer prices. But the underlying U.S. inflation rate remains stuck at an uncomfortable level of about 7 percent, according to senior government economists.

After poring over the Labor Department's latest report on producer prices (IHT, Sept. 9-10), they said the reason for expecting moderation in consumer prices is that producer prices for foods dropped 1.5 percent last month after declining 0.3 percent the previous month. (The overall index declined 0.1 percent in the month.) These producer finished-goods prices generally translate quickly into changes at the consumer price level.

He noted that producers' costs are rising rapidly and the underlying inflation rate, which used to be calculated at 6 percent to 6.5 percent is currently 7 percent "or possibly more." There is not any "solid basis for assuming it will decelerate in the months ahead," he said.

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EEC Aide Calls for Limits On Shipping Competition

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ) — The Common Market's top shipping official accused Moscow today of "abuse of the freedom of the seas" and called for a greater European ability to limit Soviet competition in international shipping.

EEC shipping commissioner Richard Burke told a seminar here that the nine member countries need an ability "to apply countermeasures affecting the activities of the Soviet fleet in our waters."

Western shippers have accused the Soviet Union and East bloc countries of cutting prices by up to 50 percent in an effort to seize trade from the West.

Soviet ships have moved in the

China Weighs Oil Production With Japanese

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ) — China will choose Japan as its partner in offshore oil development if terms offered by Japan are similar to those by other countries, Chinese vice premier Kang Shih-en told Japanese reporters in Peking Saturday.

China plans to develop continental shelf oil resources off Pohai, in the East China Sea, Yellow Sea and South China Sea, Mr. Kang said.

Plans currently envisage an annual output of "several hundreds of million tons" of undersea oil in the next 8 or 10 years, he was quoted as saying.

The Peking report said he confirmed that China recently talked with four U.S. oil companies concerning joint undersea oil development projects, but he added that agreement has yet been reached.

Singapore Deficit Grows

SINGAPORE, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ) — Singapore's January-July trade deficit widened by 31 percent to \$588.3 billion from \$2.9 billion in the like 1977 period, amid a 14-percent rise in trade volume. It was reported today.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 11

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 11

12 Month	Stock	Stk.	Close	Chgs	12 Month	Stock	Stk.	Close	Chgs	12 Month	Stock	Stk.	Close	Chgs					
High	Low	Div. in Yld.	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Div. in Yld.	P/E 100s.	High	Low	High	Low	Div. in Yld.	P/E 100s.	High	Low				
(Continued From Page 8)																			
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25%	154																		

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**New York's oldest bank presents its
Consolidated Statement of Condition,
June 30, 1978.**

ASSETS		LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$1,049,497,944	Deposits	
Due from Banks at Interest	857,174,929	Demand	\$2,137,287,719
Investment Securities		Savings	806,710,364
U. S. Government Obligations	289,768,816	Time	1,080,406,722
U. S. Government Agency Obligations	107,083,604	Foreign Branches	<u>1,168,540,611</u>
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	541,649,933	Total Deposits	5,192,945,416
Other Securities	10,002,293	Federal Funds Purchased and Other Borrowed Funds	746,245,565
Trading Account Securities	50,638,595	Acceptances Outstanding	56,068,338
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements	241,500,000	Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	20,515,897
Loans (Less unearned discount of \$45,377,232 and reserve for loan losses of \$26,494,498)	3,084,296,428	Accrued Interest Payable	36,986,355
Bank Premises and Equipment	46,767,555	Other Liabilities	<u>11,049,529</u>
Customers' Acceptance Liability	56,068,338	Total Liabilities	<u>6,063,811,100</u>
Accrued Interest Receivable	58,150,406	Capital Accounts	
Other Assets	<u>45,874,613</u>	Common Stock—par value \$15 per share; 4,158,220 shares authorized and outstanding	62,373,300
TOTAL	<u>\$6,438,473,454</u>	Surplus	123,429,608
		Undivided Profits	<u>188,859,446</u>
		Total Capital Accounts	<u>374,662,354</u>
		TOTAL	<u>\$6,438,473,454</u>

New Issue
September 12, 1978



enwood Corp
Tokyo/Japan

3½% Deutsche Mark Convertible Bonds of 1978/1986

Offering Price: 100%
Interest: 3 1/2% p.a., payable semi-annually on May 21 and November 21
Redemption: on November 21, 1988
Conversion right: from November 21, 1978 into ordinary shares of Trio-Kenwood Corporation at a conversion price of DM 7.37 per share
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

**This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only.**

Deutsche Bank
 Aktiengesellschaft

Nomura Europe N.V.

Crédit Lyonnais

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
 Limited

The Bank of New York, founded in 1784 by Alexander Hamilton, is the oldest bank in the United States still operating under its original name.

Now America's 19th largest bank, it has more than 150 banking offices throughout New York State and overseas.

There is only one bank this old. And this new.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

Main office: 48 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015
London office: 147 Leadenhall Street, London EC 3V 4PN
Incorporated with limited liability in the State of New York, U.S.A.

12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock				
High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	Sis.	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	Sis.	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	Sis.
12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock
High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	Sis.	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	Sis.	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	Sis.
12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock
High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	Sis.	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	Sis.	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	Sis.

[illegible]

	GENEVA		GUBELIN	242 Swiss	325 34	254 34	-10
				850 Sheep R	510 34	104 34	-10
				1200 Tolcora A	510 34	104 34	-10
				205 Tara	513 34	121 34	-10
				1522 Teck Car	513 34	121 34	-10
				533 Teck Car	B	57 7	
				362 Telephon	B	57 7	
				5705 Tex Can	A	549 34	172 34
				4085 Thom N	A	815 14 1/2	15 1/2
				15377 Tor Din	Blk	922 14 1/2	21 1/2
LONDON				1478 Torador	B	518 34	18 3/4
				5065 Traders A	B	518 34	18 3/4
				2787 Tris M A	A	57 5 1/2	7 1/2
				48366 TrCan	PL	518 1/2	17 1/2
				21990 Uges A	A	512 11 1/2	11 1/2
				11800 Union Oh	A	518 1/2	17 1/2
				2150 U Kano	A	510 10 1/2	10 1/2
				22000 U Sisco	A	59 1/2	9 1/2
				1408 Un Carbid	A	518 1/2	18 1/2
				125 Von Der	55	5	5
PARIS			ALOEUBERT	1000 Vestator	511 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
				5843 Vovayer P	514 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
				1174 Weldwood	520 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
				10750 West Mine	490 440	480	480
				1694 Weston	519 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
				1680 Woodard A	520 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
				2305 Yk Bear	57 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
			CLERC	4700 Yukon C	236 235	235	235

Royal Oak by
Audemars Piguet

Yankees Beat Red Sox For Four-Game Sweep And a Share of First

From Wire Dispatches

BOSTON, Sept. 11 — The New York Yankees continued their comeback yesterday with a 7-4 victory over Boston, completing a four-game sweep in Fenway Park that put them in a tie with Boston for first place in the American League East.

The Yankees outscored the Red Sox, 42-9, and outbatted them, 67-20, in the four games.

With 20 games remaining, New York's defending world champions and Boston have 86-56 records. The Yankees won 14 of 14 games on July 19, have won only two of their last 11 games.

Graig Nettles, Roy White, Thurman Munson and Bucky Dent had three hits apiece and Ed Figueroa and Rich Gossage combined on a five-hitter as the Yankees won their sixth consecutive game and their 16th in the last 18 games.

The Yankees scored three runs in the first inning off loser Bob Sprowl, 0-2, who walked four of the six men he faced. Reggie Jackson drove in one run and Nettles hit Bob Stanley's first pitch to right field to score two more. Jackson drove in another run in the second with an infield hit and Lou Piniella's base hit to left scored a second.

The Yankees went up, 6-0, in the fourth on three hits and a sacrifice fly by Piniella to right. They added their seventh run on a hit by Dent in the seventh.

Boston scored twice in the fourth off Figueroa, 16-9, on two walks, a double by Carlton Fisk and a sacrifice fly by Garry Hancock. Fred Lynn hit a homer in the sixth and Jack Brohamer's pinch double off Gossage in the seventh scored George Scott when Chris Cham-

bliss misplayed the throw from right field.

Angels 13, Royals 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Don Baylor drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a single as California walloped Kansas City, 13-3, to move within a half-game of the American League West leaders. Nolan Ryan scattered nine hits and struck out 12 to improve his record to 7-12. The Kansas City starter, Paul Skenes, (16-12) did not retire a batter.

Rangers 8-1, A's 3-2

At Oakland, Tim Lincecum's run-scoring single capped a two-run rally in the ninth as Oakland came back to beat Texas, 2-1, in the second game and split a doubleheader. Texas won the first game, 8-3, as Doyle Alexander scattered eight hits.

Indians 7, Tigers 4

At Detroit, Rick Manning greeted reliever John Hiller with a run-scoring single in the ninth inning.

Bouton's Comeback Wins Mixed Reviews at Best

ATLANTA, Sept. 11 (UPI) — Rick Monday drove in four runs with a pair of homers and Steve Garvey went five for five to pace the Los Angeles Dodgers to an 11-5 victory yesterday over the Atlanta Braves and comeback pitcher Jim Bouton.

The triumph, coupled with San Francisco's loss to Cincinnati, boosted the Dodgers' lead in the National League West to four games over the second-place Giants.

Bouton, a star pitcher for the New York Yankees in the early 1960s and author of the controversial book "Ball Four," was making his first major-league appearance in more than eight years and gave up only one walk while sailing through the first three innings.

But the Dodgers broke loose in the fourth when Monday's first homer, fourth for three runs, capped a five-run rally. Bouton left the game after the top of the fifth when Dave Lopes homered for the Dodgers' sixth run off the 39-year-old knuckleballer.

Bouton expressed satisfaction with his return to major league baseball, but two Dodgers, Lopes and Reggie Smith, blasted the move by the Braves.

"Yes, it's a joke," said Smith. "At some point (Braves' owner Ted) Turner is going to have to stop making fun of this game."

Lopes said: "I think a lot of people were disturbed because it was a circus-type atmosphere. He showed me nothing. Nothing."

"The only way the Giants could feel it would be fair would be for Bouton to face them," Lopes said. "That's the only way they can cover up for what they did today."

"I think I belong out there," Bouton said in response.

Cardinals 8, Phillies 6

At Philadelphia, a 10th-inning triple by Ken Reitz scored pinch runner Mike Krukow with the winning run as St. Louis beat Philadelphia 8-6, snapping the Phillies' six-game winning streak. Ted Simmons opened the 10th with his third hit of the game, a single. Keith Hernandez sacrificed Ramsey to second and he moved to third when pinch-hitter Wayne Garrett grounded out. Reitz lined to right and Mike McVie's sacrifice batted a shoe-string catch, the ball rolling to the wall for a triple.

Mets 11, Pirates 9

At New York, Elliott Maddox singled home the tie-breaking run off Kent Tekulve in the eighth inning, enabling New York to defeat Pittsburgh, 11-9, and sweep the three-game series. The Pirates, who have lost four in a row after winning 11 straight, committed five errors.

and Buddy Bell followed with a two-run homer to give Cleveland a 7-4 victory over Detroit.

Twins 3, Brewers 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Glenn Borgmann's two-run homer snapped a 30-inning scoreless streak for Minnesota and Dave Goltz won his 12th game of the season as the Twins beat Milwaukee, 3-1. The Twins had tied a club record by going 30 consecutive innings without scoring before reserve catcher Borgmann hit his third homer of the year with one out in the third.

White Sox 2, Mariners 1

At Chicago, Thad Bosley scored the tie-breaking run on an errant pickoff attempt by pitcher Glenn Abbott and Chicago edged Seattle, 2-1. Bosley opened the seventh with a single and went to second when Abbott hit Mike Colburn with a pitch. Abbott (7-11) then attempted to pick off Bosley, but his throw went into center field and Bosley scored.

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"I would have to admit they have the advantage now. I expect them to win 15 of their last 20 so that means we have to win 16."

Burleson voiced some criticism at teammate Dwight Evans, who pulled himself out of Saturday's game after committing two errors. Evans cannot see up or down because of a bruising Aug. 28.

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First baseman George Scott said the Red Sox must relax over the final 20 games.

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"When they (the Yankees) get out of here," Scott continued, "you have to think they'll cool off. If you think they're going to stay hot, you're putting pressure on yourself. You keep watching the scoreboard and then you're in trouble."

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Rick Burleson

Burleson Says Some Red Sox Lack Desire

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"The Yankees are together as a unit and we're not," Burleson said. "We don't know who's going to be in the lineup when we come to the ballpark, and that's a bunch of bleep."

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Connors, Evert Are Easy Winners

U.S. Open Title, Over Shriver, 4th Consecutive

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP) — Chris Evert became the first woman in more than 40 years to win four straight U.S. national tennis titles yesterday as she beat 16-year-old Pam Shriver, 7-5, 6-4, in the U.S. Open final.

Evert played more aggressively than usual against Shriver, a lanky, 6-foot serve-and-volley player who came to the net on almost every rally.

"I figured her passing shots would not be as good as her net game, so that gave me the confidence to come in," Evert explained. "When I played aggressively and came to the net, I was winning points."

"There was no way I could have gone out there and stayed on the baseline against Chris," said Shriver. "So I just tried to do what I do best — play serve and volley and come in on the short balls. But her passing shots were too much."

Evert said she was impressed by the poise demonstrated by Shriver. Nevertheless, she never felt she was in trouble.

"Even though I played some loose points, I was hitting the ball well," she said. "I always felt that when the chips were down and the pressure was on, I could hit the shots I needed to win."

The last woman to win four consecutive U.S. national titles before Evert was Helen Jacobs, who did it from 1932 through 1935, and Evert was pleased to join her in the record books.

"I've always said that my biggest thrill in tennis (previously) has been my streak (of 118 consecutive victories) on clay courts," Evert said. "When you're setting records, you're doing something no one else has done, and that's important. This really means something."

Art Buchwald

Summer Casualty

WASHINGTON — I stepped on a tennis ball this summer while running for another ball. I wouldn't mention it except that a Time magazine did a piece on people over 40 who still think they are youngsters when it comes to sports. They ran a picture of me in a leg cast (I had a badly sprained ankle) and they called me a "klutz," which means a klunk who doesn't know what he's doing.



Buchwald

Naturally, I was offended, because Howard Cosell has said on many occasions that my performance on a tennis court could only be compared to Nureyev's on a ballet stage.

The problem with living any kind of sports injury when you're over 40 is not what it does to your body or even to your pride. It's the fact you have to take from well-meaning people who keep asking you what happened. Since I was in the cast for six weeks, I was able to break these people down into categories.

In the first category were those who demanded to know WHY I stepped on the tennis ball. My stock answer for them was: "I al-

ways wanted to do it but I never had the nerve. It beats the hell out of ballooning, because when you're flying through the air you have a complete sense of weightlessness."

The second category of sympathizers I ran into would ask, "Why didn't you move the extra tennis ball off the court before you started playing?"

"Because that would have taken the fun out of the game," I would reply. "The thrill of tennis is to get the ball back without stepping on the one you left on the court."

I said this with so much conviction that most people would reply, "I didn't know that."

"Of course. Why do you think you play with three tennis balls? You need two to serve with, and one to leave on the court so you can trip over it."

The real agony of being in a cast is that you have to listen to everyone else's cast story. I don't believe I ran into one person who hadn't been in a cast at one time or another. And when you're on crutches, it's very hard to move away when someone starts telling you his or her own tale.

They were all horror stories and ranged from the fact that their bones hadn't been set right and had to be set again to how they were driven up the wall when they injured leg started itching and they had to poke knitting needles down the cast to get relief.

"The worst thing," one lady told me, "is that when they take the cast off, and you see that your leg looks like, most people faint."

After a while I realized that people were not impressed with how I was injured, so I devised a story which would get their attention.

When asked what happened, I would say, "It's very boring, but if you're really interested — I was on a tennis court, and suddenly this flying saucer landed by the net and a little green man got out wielding a laser pistol. He said, 'Take me to your leader.' I didn't know who to take him to — so he shot me in the leg."

You would think that your own orthopedic surgeon would have sympathy for someone over 40 who had suffered a sports injury. But when I returned to Washington and went to my doctor to have the cast removed, he took one look at my leg and all he said was, "Did you have a nice summer?"

Yang Kai-hui was Mao's first wife. She was executed by the Nationalist Chinese at the age of 29 in the winter of 1930.

The Language War Continues in France

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Sept. 11 (IHT) — The distinguished British recalled recently, is front-line duty in the defense of civilization itself. The front has a French sector.

On Bastille Day last July 14, with the drums still echoing along the Champs-Élysées, the often-circumspet newspaper *Le Monde* appeared with a clarion call to arms on the front page. "Language Is Nationality," the headline said. A selection of letters, published together at the end of last week, is equally heartfelt.

Strong stuff. The enemy (in the acid terms of the July article) is dumb French snobs: the *soixante et dixième* of an intellectual minority who accept "Anglo-Saxon linguistic hegemony."

Gilbert Comte, one of France's leading economic writers and a regular contributor to the great paper, belongs to that minority's generation. It came of age around the time of the fall of Dienbienphu in 1954, began to prosper against the painful background of Algerian independence in 1962, and travels, in the 70s, a world bemused by what Comte calls "incomparable American efficiency."

In an unnamed Southeast Asian capital recently, he telephoned his mission and heard, in English: "Here the French Embassy." It turned out that none of the Asian staff spoke French. English not being one of Comte's strong points, he found that vexatious.

Elsewhere, the French head of a French business branch did all his corresponding with Paris in English: the only Western tongue his clerical staff knew. A bright country girl starting as a servant in a French household was being taught English; said Comte's hostess when he raised both eyebrows: "Our language is no use here, and I'm responsible for this child's future."

In a former French colony in Africa, a French envoy responsible for helping to develop the place was energetically promoting English because, said Comte, the coda resounded like

believed, it would soon be spoken everywhere. Comte calls her a silly goose (*une personne*). Back in Paris, where French doctors and engineers make a point of declaiming in English at international congresses that have expert interpreters on call, he found English-language films at fully two-thirds of the Latin Quarter's cinemas.

The Brushoff

He reflected that a French movie can be hard to find in Manhattan... where a chance meeting with a Haitian porter at

reveille in a cathedral: "Language is nationality itself, the living, vibrant fatherland in each of us."

To judge from the letters, most of his readers agreed. One said he had been waiting 20 years to hear such words. A university lecturer argued against the notion that the linguistic "struggle for independence" was retrograde or reactionary.

The nationality motif invited some irony, though. Thus: "I understand the passion that Mr. Comte applies to the defense of his national language. I understand it all the better because I

empire. The third invasion, by U.S. business, technology and media arts in the '60s, challenged the language of a second-rank power that now knew it.

Polemical Etienne put the word *franglais* into France's vocabulary with a 1964 best seller. Metro advertisements warned the public in 1969, "If tomorrow French should become a dead language, you would all be the assassins."

President Georges Pompidou oversaw official efforts to put down Anglicisms. Under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a law was promulgated in 1976 making French compulsory in advertising. A controversy raged briefly last year over the use of English in scientific publications. Comte has now reopened the wound.

Some of the letters make harsh points:

"You can't go against people's desire to speak the languages they genuinely need."

"English must be mastered 'if we want to do business with foreign countries.'"

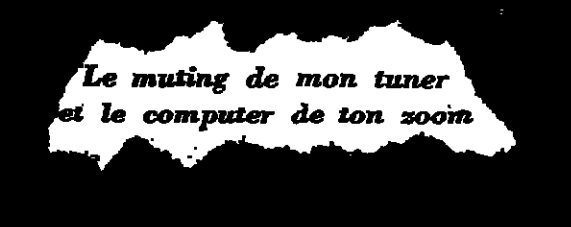
"Isn't the important thing that people in the world should be able to communicate, even if it has to be in English?"

"Technologically and territorially, France is a small country, whether we Frenchmen like it or not."

Bystanders can be perplexed by this sort of disputation. Everybody is right. Especially, perhaps, Comte himself, when he says that a healthy approach to the world presupposes self-confidence.

A post-imperial Frenchman is emerging today on the heels of a generation that had a few excesses, and some ennoblement, for dented self-confidence. The France of *le management*, pseudoscientific and ugly new homes to replace ugly old ones is dead or dying. *Vive la différence*, as the American saying goes.

Gen. de Gaulle spoke to the German people in Bonn in German and in Latin America he spoke Spanish. Today, Frenchmen from the president on down feel easier about exhibiting their English, too, so maybe the French sector of the front is more self-assured than Comte thinks.



From Le Monde, 1974

the Waldorf caused delight to both sides.

The porter was angry about American disdain for his black man's French. Comte is angry about "suicidal" Frenchmen and their "inferiority feelings." Why, he asks, when one country's elite gives up defending its culture, should the citizens of another country be expected to do it for them?

An American reader was reminded at this point of a woman from Memphis who had given up her native English for a remote branch of the Alliance Française. She stopped in Paris not long ago and got a brushoff when she rang headquarters to ask for help with the tickets. The gaffe was realized, roses were rushed to her modest hotel, and still she looked hurt. "Oh, no," she said, "I understand about the tickets. It's that clerk downstairs — he won't speak anything but English."

Comte's coda resounded like

try to read and, above all, speak mine as often as I can. Alas, in Paris it isn't easy to speak Breton."

Had not the language of Paris, another reader wrote, been imposed on France by force? It followed from Comte's argument, opined another, that Breton, Corsican or Occitanian patriots were entitled to destroy the French Academy with plastic explosives.

Unlike London, where whimsical controversy over Anglicisms is a mainstay of the letters page in the Times, Paris contains its frustration for release in episodic bursts. Rarely have these been known to distress the countless Americans who visit or reside here.

Challenge

France was still great when Americans first invaded, during and especially after World War I. In the next war, the invasion was quite a different matter, but Paris was still the seat of a world

PEOPLE: Chicken Museum Opens With Roast-Beef Dinner

Col. Harland Sanders and 800 guests celebrated the 88th birthday of Kentucky Fried Chicken's founder over the weekend by dining on roast beef. The Kentucky Fried Chicken Corp. used the party in Louisville, Ky., attended by friends and franchise owners, to unveil a chicken museum at the company's corporate headquarters.



Col. Harland Sanders

Quebec Premier René Lévesque and his wife, Louise L'Heureux, have been divorced in Montreal, with Lévesque agreeing to pay \$27,800 a year in alimony. Associate Chief Justice James Huggess read the agreement aloud in Quebec Superior Court shortly after Lévesque, 56, who originally filed for divorce in July, 1977, signed it. The divorce, granted on grounds of permanent marriage breakdown, was not contested by Mrs. Lévesque, who did not appear. Her presence in court was not required because Lévesque was the one who initiated proceedings. Lévesque is known for his advocacy of independence for Canada's French-speaking province of Quebec. Besides the alimony payments, which amount to \$2,316.66 a month, the agreement requires Lévesque to pay \$2,500 to his former wife to help defray her court expenses. It gives her ownership over all "future" works of art and other "objects" at her former residence in the Montreal area of Outremont and makes her the beneficiary of all Lévesque's insurance policies, of which eight are listed in the settlement.

Former Texas Gov. John Connally will be in Akron, Ohio, this week for several appearances. Connally, considered a potential Republican presidential candidate for 1980, will attend a Summit County Republican breakfast, help dedicate the North Building of Akron City Hospital, hold a news conference and address the Akron Roundtable noon luncheon.

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—SAMUEL JUSTICE



John Connally

Iowa Harford. About 200 joggers joined him in the run to Harford's Bushnell Park where well-wishers, including Gov. Ella Grasso, cheered the runner. Mrs. Grasso proclaimed the day in his honor. West said that he lost about 30 pounds in his run to Florida, completed on Sept. 2, but had gained back 10 pounds last week. He also suffered from recurring tonsillitis and said that he was tired. But, said West, he is already planning to carry out a similar run on the West Coast. West's benefit odyssey totaled 2,500 miles from Caribou, Maine, to Marathon, Fla. He presented a check for \$100,000 to Jerry Lewis on the Labor Day-Muscular Dystrophy Telethon.

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